The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5730.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

Slight Progress of the Currency Bill in the Senate.

The Tariff Bill Reported in the House.

SWEEPING CHANGES PROPOSED BY IT.

Virginia Fully Admitted to Representation.

The February Sales of Gold—Additional Ports of Entry—The San Domingo Treaty—The Navy Line and Staff Difficulty—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Virginia is now completely admitted to representation, her last Representative having been admitted to-day in the person of Mr. BOOKER, over whose ability to take the ironclad oath there was quite a controversy. On being given an opportunity, he decided the question for himself very promptly in the affirmative, by taking the oath in all its fullness. The only claimant of a seat now left is JOS. SEGAR, Esq., who was elected at large; but as that action was not authorized by Congress, he is not likely to get in. SEGAR claims to have been elected to Congress, and rejected, oftener than any man in the country, which claim is well founded.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy will meet the House Committee on Appropriations to-morrow, to discuss the practicability of transferring certain surplus appropriations in other bureaus to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. On this action depends the employment of the four thousand workmen just discharged.

THE PURCHASE OF BONDS.

As partly explanatory of the small purchases of bonds for the current month, it should be stated that the Secretary of the Treasury desires to be in a condition to meet the pension drafts, which will come in for the March payments at close of this month, and will amount to over twelve millions. The Secretary reserves the right, however, to accept at any bidding more than is called for.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

The temper and spirit of the House on the tariff question was forcibly illustrated to-day by the reception which the bill met when reported by General SCHENCK. He first proposed to make it the special order for Feb. 10, and proceeded to state, in some general remarks, the results at which the Committee had arrived. He then yielded to Mr. ALLISON, who made a long speech on the bill. He proceeded to portray its alleged deceptions and inconsistencies with unsparing hand, and asked that further time be given for an examination of the bill by the country. He moved to make it the special order for Feb. 15, which was accepted by General SCHENCK. Mr. BROOKS and Mr. MARSHALL, as well as Mr. KELLEY, followed in further remarks, and considerable feeling was engendered by their remarks, foreshadowing an angry contest when the bill is regularly reached. The interest on the subject already overshadows most other subjects.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

Secretary BOUTWELL appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee to-day, and was examined relative to the conduct of the Sub Treasury in New-York during General BUTTERFIELD's administration. It is understood that he testified to the effect that General BUTTERFIELD's performance of the duties was first class in all respects; that his order, system and executive capacity were admirable, and that he introduced several beneficial changes in the manner of doing business, as to the possibility of the Sub-Treasurer using the information contained in the Treasury orders for his exclusive benefit, it is understood that the Secretary explained how he had always taken pains to communicate his orders to the public through the Press before they reached the Sub-Treasury.

THE CURRENCY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Currency bill has not yet passed out of the Senate, and there is no telling what may be done with it before it leaves that body. It was debated in every possible aspect to-day, until about 4:30, when the honorable gentlemen got a sudden attack of voting, which they went through in quite an exemplary manner for promptness and dispatch. Mr. MORTON finally succeeded in having his amendment adopted to increase the circulation from forty-five to fifty-two millions, and carried another amendment also—to withdraw thirteen millions from the banks having a surplus. The talk among the members of the Finance Committee to-night is that to-morrow they will probably return to the original bill, at least so far as it relates to the retirement or redemption of the three per cents and the additional issue of forty-five millions new circulation, with a provision withdrawing twenty millions from the New-England banks for redistribution.

THE LINE AND STAFF IN THE NAVY.

The difference which disturb the line and staff officers in the navy was discussed in the Naval Committee of the House this morning, without, however, reaching any definite result. A special meeting is to be held on Saturday next to consider the subject again, when, if possible, some plan to settle these questions of relative rank will be devised.

GENERAL VAN WYCK TO BE ADMITTED.

In the contested election case of General VAN WYCK, it is expected that a bill allowing him his seat will be reported on Thursday next by the Election Committee, and that a vote will be reached on Tuesday next.

ADDITIONAL PORTS OF ENTRY.

The subject of creating additional ports of entry, principally in the West, and of allowing merchandise to be transported to its place of destination without breaking bulk or paying duties at the port of arrival, was discussed at length in the Committee of Commerce of the House to-day. The Secretary of the Treasury, who has been consulted in the matter, does not appear to favor the idea, although there is a great clamor for it from the West, principally because the importations of the West, so far as rich and expensive fabrics are concerned, is very limited. The bill was laid aside for further consideration.

SAN DOMINGO ANNEXATION.

The subject of the purchase and annexation of San Domingo and St. Thomas was also considered at great length in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day. The session lasted over two hours, but no vote was taken on any of the pending propositions. The whole question was discussed in its various aspects, and was thoroughly canvassed. It is not easy to speculate on the probable action of the Committee with any degree of probability; but the sentiment of the members appears to be very diverse on these measures for the acquisition of new territory.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent New-Yorkers who are in town are Mr. W. M. VERMILYE, and Hon. M. I. TOWNSEND, of Troy. General BUTTERFIELD has returned to New-York. General AMES, the newly-elected Senator from Mississippi, spent a couple of hours with General SHERMAN at the War Department to-day, closing up the affairs of his late administration in that State. General AMES' election as Senator vacates his position in the army.

THE CHINA MISSION.

The subject of raising China to a first-class mission for diplomatic purposes was considered in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to-day, and it was agreed to report against the proposition.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations by the President were sent to the Senate to-day: JAMES BRADY, Jr., Collector of Customs at Fall River, Mass.; J. B. KERR, of Missouri, Consul at Scio.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General in response to a resolution of the Senate calling for a copy of any communication sent by him to any of the United States Military Authorities, relating to affairs in Georgia since the passage of the last act of Congress concerning that State. The Attorney-General replies that he has given no official opinions in writing, but had informally upon one occasion, at the request of the General of the Army, made a private memorandum of his views upon particular questions. The communication was referred to the Commitee on the Judiciary.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. CONKLING introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, &c., That the State of Mississippi is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the expediency of recommending to the President of the United States that this Government shall tender its mediation between the Dominion of Canada and the people of the Red River Settlements, with the view to the adjustment of the pending difficulties. He referred to continual disturbances in the Winnipeg Territory, and introduced argument to show by annexation to the United States the commercial interests of that country were susceptible of great development. This country was separated from Canada by almost impassable barriers, and he proposed, through mediation, to allow the preferences of the people there to be expressed. The resolution was adopted.

ASSIGNMENTS TO COMMITTEES.

The Chair designated the new Senators, Messrs. HOWELL, LEWIS and JOHNSON, to fill vacancies upon the Committees on Political Disabilities, Pensions and the District of Columbia.

THE CURRENCY DISCUSSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Currency bill, when Mr. BUCKINGHAM delivered an address upon financial topics.

After further remarks by Mr. MORTON in further explanation of his amendment, and by Mr. CORBETT and other Senators, the Senate in pursuance of a previous agreement, proceeded to vote upon the pending propositions.

The amendment of Mr. MORTON, to increase the amount of additional circulation from forty-five to fifty-two millions, was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 21.

Mr. CONKLING proposed an amendment intended to make the first section more definite by inserting after the words "but a new apportionment," the words "of the fifty-two millions of circulating notes hereby authorized." The effect being to restrict the apportionment to the extra volume of circulation now authorized instead of to the entire amount.

The amendment was not agreed to—yeas 23, nays 39.

Mr. CONKLING then moved to strike out the concluding sentence of the first section, as follows: "But new apportionments shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870."

The amendment was not agreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 44.

The amendment of Mr. SUMNER to issue $200,000,000 additional currency, was then voted down.

Mr. SAULSBURY submitted an amendment declaring that the sixth section of the act approved March 3, 18—; to amend an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, &c., approved June 30, 1864, be and the same is hereby repealed. He explained that the section referred to imposed a tax of ten per centum upon the issue of the State banks. He proposed to strike that provision out of the existing law. The amendment was not agreed to—yeas, 18; nays, 42.

Mr. MORTON renewed an amendment previously submitted by him, authorizing the withdrawal of $13,000,000 of circulation from the States having an excess, and its distribution among the States and Territories having less than their share; the demand to be made first upon those banks having more than $1,000,000 capital.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the amendment by increasing the amount to $25,000,000. Not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. MORTON was then adopted—yeas 34, nays 27.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to strike out the latter sections of the bill in relation to organization of banks upon a coin basis, so that the simple proposition to extend needed banking facilities to the South and West might not be embarrassed.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to amend the amendment by striking out all the previous sections. Not agreed to.

Mr. KELLOGG's amendment was then rejected—yeas 24, nays 33.

Mr. VICKERS proposed an amendment that the aggregate amount of capital to be furnished to the banks to be organized on a coin basis shall not exceed $50,000,000. Not agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY moved to amend section 5 so as to require that all banks authorized by the bill shall, before issuing or circulating notes, have a paid-up cash capital of not less than $400,000, which shall not thereafter be diminished, and shall at all times have on hand, in gold and silver coin of the United States, not less than thirty-three and a third per centum of its outstanding circulation, and two-thirds of its specie funds in bills, notes, and other securities. A violation of this provision shall be an act of insolvency, and every person participating therein shall become individually liable for all debts and obligations of such bank.

The amendment was voted down by yeas 11, nays 47.

Mr. CASSERLY then offered the following as a new section: "That the bonds of the United States deposited by any bank or banking association under the provisions of this act, shall cease to bear interest while so deposited, and the franchises of banking hereby granted shall be deemed to be in payment and discharge of all interest due during the period of such deposit."

The amendment was not agreed to—yeas 9, nays 46.

Mr. RICE offered an amendment to provide for the immediate distribution of $25,000,000 of the $52,000,000 authorized by the bill.

It was not agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to insert the following as a new section: "That no banking association organized or to be organized under the act to provide a national currency, &c., approved June 4, 1864, shall in any case charge or receive upon any loan or discount a higher rate of interest than seven per cent. per annum."

Mr. CAMERON indicated a further amendment to give such banks the right to charge seven per centum and no more.

Mr. SHERMAN forwarded to the Clerk's desk and had read the law upon the subject authorizing a charge at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory in which the bank was located.

Mr. CAMERON's amendment was voted down.

Mr. THURMAN suggested an amendment which was accepted by Mr. WILSON as a modification of his own, as follows:

And every contract upon which more than seven per cent. shall be reserved or received, shall be void.

The amendment as modified was then rejected—yeas 13, nays 48.

Mr. MORRILL of Vermont offered an amendment, which occasioned general merriment, to provide further that if, after the census of 1870, any State should be found to have an excess of property above the average of all the States, it shall be distributed at the discretion of the Comptroller of the Currency among such States as have less than the average, and this distribution shall take place after every succeeding census.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. CAMERON, the final disposition of the bill was deferred until to-morrow, in order that the bill, as amended, might be printed.

The Senate then, at 5:40 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADMISSION OF ANOTHER VIRGINIAN.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, made a report in favor of having the oath of office administered to Mr. BOOKER, member elect from the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia. He admitted that there were charges of disloyalty against Mr. BOOKER, but claimed that his case stood on the same ground as that of MCKENZIE, who was sworn in yesterday.

Mr. POLAND declared that Mr. BOOKER could not, without committing perjury, take the test oath. He had read the testimony in his case, and assured the House that Mr. BOOKER had given official and personal aid to the rebellion; was actively engaged in it, and could no more take the test oath than JEFFERSON DAVIS could.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. BUTLER of Tennessee, STEVENSON, WHITTEMORE, WELKER, KELLEY of Pennsylvania and STEVENS. Finally the previous question was seconded, and the resolution adopted by 89 to 71; and GEORGE W. BOOKER came forward and took the oath of office.

POSTAL SERVICE AND LOTTERY CIRCULARS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to prevent improper matter, such as gift enterprise, circulars, &c., from being sent through the mails, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. WOOD objected.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the Tariff law, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, and that it be made the special order from Thursday, the 10th inst., and until disposed of.

Mr. SCHENCK explained the bill. It was not a general revision of the tariff, although the Committee had gone through a general review of the tariff. It was amendatory of the tariff, and not a general tariff bill. The items in the bill were confined to those in which changes were proposed either in the rates or in the mode of imposing the duty. Dutiable articles not mentioned in the bill were to be regarded as not interfered with, but as being governed by the present law.

Mr. CULLOM inquired whether the bill was the unanimous report of the Committee.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the order to report the bill was unanimous on every item contained in the bill. He could say that there were items omitted from the bill which he thought ought to be in it, and there were rates of duties proposed in it which he thought either too high or too low.

Mr. CULLOM said that his inquiry was whether the bill as a whole received the unanimous vote of the Committee.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that the question was an improper one to be asked or answered. His duty was discharged when he presented the bill by order of the Committee as the embodiment of the views of the Committee on the subject of the tariff. He would state, however, that the Committee endeavored, wherever it was possible, to convert *ad valorem* duties into specific duties, even where the change neither increased nor diminished the duty actually imposed on the article. In other words, the Committee had endeavored to substitute equivalent specific duties for *ad valorem* duties. The Committee had also in this bill very much enlarged the free list, on two accounts: first, that on some articles, such as drugs, it costs more to collect the duties than the duties amounted to; and second, that other articles—raw materials—entered largely into the industry of the country, and the duties on them could be abolished without imposing other duties. The Committee thought also that to encourage the introduction of raw materials from abroad, to be manufactured here, would be an advantage to the shipping interest of the country. There was another peculiarity in the bill which made it differ from the other tariff bills. The Committee had sought where raw materials were produced in this country, to give to them some measure of protection equivalent in some degree to the protection heretofore afforded principally to manufactured articles. This bill extended at least a little more advantage to the agricultural interests of the country than any previous tariff had done.

Mr. ALLISON, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, suggested that the consideration of the bill be postponed for at least two weeks. The bill, as presented by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, changed the value of property in this country to the extent of not less than $50,000,000. Therefore it was important that the representatives of the people should have time and opportunity to examine the bill before its discussion was entered upon. He then went into a general discussion of the bill, pointing out what he considered its faults.

Mr. SCHENCK expressed his regret that his colleague on the Committee had not confined himself to the motion before the House to have the bill printed and made the special order. His colleague seemed to misunderstand the general character, temper and tendency of the bill. He could only understand by remembering that his colleague was absent from the city engaged in another business, in which he (Mr. SCHENCK) was heartily sorry he had not succeeded. [Laughter.] He did not think that even where this bill made reductions, the actual revenue was to be thereby diminished. For instance: The duty on coffee was cut down from 5 to 4 cents, and on tea from 25 to 20 cents, a reduction of twenty per cent., which would, on the face, make a decrease of about $5,000,000 in the revenue. But the Committee was satisfied that there would not be, in fact, any such decrease, by reason of the increased importation and consumption. So far as he knew, the members of the Committee had endeavored to keep in mind three things: Revenue, protection, consumption.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, said that when the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means remarked that the reduction of duty on tea, sugar and coffee might, in view of the increased consumption, increase rather than decrease the revenue, he explained the true theory, and he was only sorry that the gentleman did not carry it out on iron, steel, jute, carpeting, &c. He (Mr. BROOKS) concurred with the majority of the Committee in reducing or abolishing taxes upon the raw material of manufactures, but he had expected when that majority came to iron, steel, woolens and other articles that there would be corresponding reductions. He then also discussed the bill at length on its merits.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired of Mr. BROOKS how it was as to pig iron.

Mr. BROOKS replied that the duty on pig iron was reduced from $9 to $7 per ton, and that there should have been a corresponding reduction of duty on all manufactures of iron, instead of which there had been an increase.

Another member inquired as to wool.

Mr. BROOKS replied that there was no change whatever in the duty on wool.

Mr. SCHENCK again said he would have to resume the floor. He did not want partial, one-sided statements of the bill sent out to the country at this time. He did not want to have the public mind prepossessed in advance of general debate. He would not say now whether he thought that the duties on the various forms of iron were as low as they should be. The Committee had reported a reduction of duty on pig iron, and while he had sought at least not to raise the duty on other forms of manufactured iron, it had resorted to what he considered a very much improved classification, so as to prevent frauds, and to collect the duties, and that was about the whole of it, so far as iron was concerned. As to the hides, he knew that the tanners and dealers in hides were in favor of their being on the free list; but there were other interests than theirs to be considered. He calculated that seventy-five per cent. of all the hides used in the United States were raised here, and the Committee was not inclined to put foreign hides on a basis on which American stock raisers could not compete with them.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, another member of the Committee, said he wished to put on record his dissent from the statements of Mr. BROOKS as to the increase of rates on iron. Pig iron had been reduced by this bill more than tea or coffee or sugar, from $9 to $7 per ton. In his judgment that was an unwise reduction.

Mr. MARSHALL, another member of the Committee, declared himself opposed *in toto* to the principle on which the existing Tariff bill and the one now reported were based. He did not consider this bill as meeting the hopes and expectations of the country, or as giving any relief to the great industrial classes. The shipbuilding interest and the agricultural interest were entirely overlooked.

Mr. COX inquired whether the bill reported was not an aggravation of the present monopolizing, fraudulent, scoundrelly system of tariffs now existing.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that it was.

Mr. BROOKS, having been cut off in the middle of his speech, asked leave to have printed the statistics and figures which he had prepared, to show what the bill proposed. It was in the nature of a minority report.

Mr. DICKEY objected.

Mr. BROOKS—I understand that the gentleman who objects comes from the nickel district of Pennsylvania, which has forty per cent. protection in this bill.

Finally the bill was ordered to be printed, with extra copies for distribution, and was made the special order for Tuesday, the 15th.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. At length the Committee rose and the House at 4:10 o'clock adjourned.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Bill in Full, as Reported by the Ways and Means Committee—Duties Imposed—Articles Free.

The Tariff Bill as reported is as follows:

Be it enacted, That on and after the 1st day of ——, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duties, that is to say:

On teas of all kinds, 20 cents per pound; on coffees of all kinds, 4 cents per pound; on chicory, succory, dandelion root and acorn coffee, raw, ground, burnt or prepared, and on all substitutes, 5 cents per pound; on all extracts or essences of coffee, $1 per pound; on all raw or Muscovado sugar, 2 cents per pound; on clarified sugar, 3 cents per pound.

On refined, stove-dried, in leaf, lump, crushed, powdered or granulated sugars, 4 cents per pound; provided that all sugar other than refined, stove-dried, or which has in the process of manufacture been advanced in quality above No. 12 Dutch Standard, in color, by being boiled or crystalised in a vacuum-pan, or clayed or liquored in moulds or purged in centrifugal machines, or by vacuum process, or filtered through bone black or its equivalent, shall be regarded as clarified sugar; and provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulations prescribe and require that the samples taken by inspectors shall be from the middle of the package, so as to get a fair average quality, and that the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the Custom House weigher by scoring the figures indelibly on each package.

On molasses from sugar cane 5 cents per gallon.

On tank bottoms syrup of sugar cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, 1¾ cents per pound, provided that all syrup of sugar cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

On pimento and on black, white and red or Cayenne pepper, 5 cents per pound; on ground pimento, and on ground pepper of all kinds, 10 cents per pound; on ginger root, 2 cents per pound; on ginger, ground, 5 cents per pound; on cinnamon and on nutmegs, 20 cents per pound; on mace, 25 cents per pound; on cloves, 5 cents per pound; on clove stems, 3 cents per pound; on cassia and cassia vera, 10 cents per pound; on cassia buds and ground cassia, 20 cents per pound; on all other spices, 20 cents per pound; ground or prepared, 30 cents per pound.

On cocoa or cacao, 2 cents per pound; on cocoa leaves or shells, 1 cent per pound; on ground cocoa or cacao, 5 cents per pound; on prepared cocoa and chocolate, 7 cents per pound.

On wines of all kinds imported in casks, 50 cents per gallon. On champagne and all sparkling wines in bottles, $6 per dozen bottles, containing not more than one quart each, and less than one pint each, and $3 per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint, and in bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $6 per dozen bottles, $2 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart; provided that wines, brandy and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package, and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of 3 cents for each bottle. No allowance shall be made for breakage unless such breakage is actually ascertained by count and certified by a Custom House appraiser, and so much of section 59 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 2, 1799, as provides for allowance for leakage and breakeage, is hereby repealed.

On brandy and on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon, provided that each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits, and of wine, or liquors of any kind imported, shall be the same as that which is defined in the second section of the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, &c., approved July 20, 1868, on cordials, liquors, arrack, absynthe, kirschwasser, evrmuth, satopia and other similar spiritous beverages, or bitters containing spirits, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon; provided, that any brandy or other spirituous liquors, imported in cases of less than fourteen gallons, shall be forfeited to the United States; on bay rum or bay water, containing not more than 25 per centum of alcohol, $2 per gallon; on coloring for brandy, 60 per centum ad valorem.

On mineral or medicinal waters, or waters from springs impregnated with minerals, $1 50 per dozen bottles or jugs, containing each more than one pint and not more than one quart, and $1 50 per two dozen bottles or jugs, each containing not more than one pint; on mineral or medicinal waters in casks, 10 cents per gallon.

On cigars, cigarettes or cheroots of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco; and on paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, $2 per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; provided, that all cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and all paper cigars and cigarettes in addition to the duty aforesaid, shall be subject to the same internal revenue tax as if made or manufactured within the United States, and when imported or landed shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and not removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and stamped and branded as provided for cigars, cigarettes and cheroots manufactured within the United States.

On all manufactured cotton, and all other articles manufactured of cotton, the quantity or value of which is usually estimated or based upon measurement of square yards, and not otherwise provided for in this act, if unbleached, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, 5 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem; if colored, stained, painted or printed, in whole or in part, 5 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem; provided, that if the duties imposed by this section upon the manufactures of cotton shall amount to less than 35 per centum ad valorem, then the duty shall be assessed at the rate of 35 per centum ad valorem; on spool thread of cotton, 12 cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not more than 200 yards of thread, and for every additional 100 yards or fractional part thereof in excess of 200 yards on each spool, 6 cents per dozen spools, and 30 per centum ad valorem in addition to the above rates; on cotton thread, yarn warps or warp yarn not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or caps, or in any other form, 40 per centum ad valorem.

On lace of any description, composed of cotton or flax, not made up by the needle, 40 per centum ad valorem; on lace shawls and lace scarfs of cotton or flax, or cotton and flax, and on all lace articles of the same materials, where lace is the material of chief value, prepared by the needle, either by hand or by machine, 45 per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of cotton, or of cotton mixed with any other material or materials, not otherwise provided for in this act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On wools on the skin, the same rates as on other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; on flannels, blankets, knit goods, hats, and yarn composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound; valued at over 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound; valued at over 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound; valued at over 80 cents per pound, 50 cents per pound; and in addition to said rates of duty, 35 per centum ad valorem. On belts and belting made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, for paper or printing machines, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On women's and children's dress goods, and on real or imitation Italian cloths composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of goats or other animals, weighing less than four ounces per square yard and valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; if weighing less than four ounces per square yard, and valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem; if weighing four ounces or over per square yard, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem, provided, that on gray or uncolored merinos or delaines, weighing less than four ounces per square yard, composed wholly of wool, and valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 6 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; weighing less than four ounces per square yard, and valued at over 20 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 8 cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem; on clothing and wearing apparel of every description and on Balmoral and other skirts and skirting composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of goats or other animals, manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem; on webbing, binding, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps and headnets, manufactured or made wholly or in part of wool, worsted or goats' hair, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 35 per centum ad valorem. On cords, tassels, buttons and ornaments for dresses and outside garments, manufactured or made wholly or in part of wool, worsted or goats' hair and not otherwise provided for, 60 per centum ad valorem. On all manufactured articles composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted or hair of goats or other animals, and not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem. On Aubusson and Axminster carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, 50 per centum ad valorem; on Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvets, carpets wrought by the Jacquard machine, 70 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; on Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 44 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; on patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 40 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; on tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; on treble ingrain three-ply and worsted chain Venetian carpets, 17 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 5 per centum ad valorem; on yarn Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets, 12 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; on felt carpets and carpeting, and on woven or felt druggets and bocking printed, colored or otherwise, 12 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; and all mats, screens, hassocks, floor rugs, carpets, samples and other portions of carpets or carpeting, shall be subjected to the rates of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and all other mats, screens, hassocks, floor rugs, and other carpets or carpeting, not exclusively of vegetable material, and not otherwise provided for, shall be subject to duty at the rate of 45 per centum ad valorem. On oilcloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at 50 cents, or less, per square yard, 35 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 50 cents per square yard, and all other oilcloth, except silk oilcloth, 45 per centum ad valorem; on silk oilcloth, 60 per centum ad valorem; on spun or schappe silk for warp or filling in skeins, or in cops, 25 per centum ad valorem; on thrown silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram or organzine, and on floss silks, 35 per centum ad valorem; on thrown silk, purified or dyed, not more advanced than singles, tram or organzine, and on sewing silk or silk twist in the gum or purified, 40 per centum ad valorem; on buttons and on ornaments for dresses and outside ornaments, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and containing no wool or worsted or goat's hair, 50 per centum ad valorem; on plush of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, for the manufacture of hats, 40 per centum ad valorem; on silk laces of every description and all manufactures of silk lace prepared by the needle, either by hand or machine, composed wholly of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, 60 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of mixed materials, silk being the component material of chief value, except plush for the manufacture of hats, buttons and ornaments for dresses, and articles containing wool or worsted, 60 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of silk, not otherwise provided for in this act, 60 per centum ad valorem.

On flax, including flax, straw and flax not hackled or dressed, $20 per ton; on flax hackled, known as "dressed line," $40 per ton; on hemp manufactured, $40 per ton; on the ton of flax or hemp, $10 per ton; on Manila, sun and other substitutes for hemp, not otherwise provided for, $25 per ton; on jute, Sisal grass and other vegetable fibres, not otherwise provided for in this act, $15 per ton; on jute butts, $10 per ton.

On cordage and rope of whatever vegetable material composed, 3 cents per pound; on gunny cloth, gunny bags, cotton bagging or other manufactures composed wholly or in part of hemp, jute, flax, tow, or other material suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, valued at 10 cents or less per yard, 3 cents per pound; valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 4 cents per pound; on hemp or jute carpetings or mattings, 8 cents per square yard; on mats of jute, hemp, flax or cocoanut fibre, 35 per centum ad valorem; on mats, matting and carpeting made of bass or lindenwood bark, 15 per centum ad valorem; on mats, matting and carpeting of vegetable materials, not otherwise provided for in this act, 30 per centum advalorem; on yarns, single, of flax or hemp, or of the tow of flax or hemp, or of jute, coir grass or fibre, and on all manufactures of flax, jute, hemp, cocoanut fibre or like vegetable materials not otherwise provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem; on all buttons and all ornaments for dresses and outside garments not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; On all articles made wholly of india rubber or gutta percha, except buttons and ornaments for dresses and outside garments, 25 per centum ad valorem; on cloth of all kinds, woven or made in patterns of such size and form, or cut in such a manner as to be fit for the manufacture of buttons exclusively, not combined with india rubber, 10 per centum ad valorem.

On iron in pigs, $7 per ton; on scrap iron of any description, $6 per ton; provided that nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except waste and refuse material that has been in actual use, and is fit only to be remanufactured; on all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, 1 cent per pound; on iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars, not less than one and one-half, nor more than four inches wide, and not less than half an inch, nor more than two inches thick, 1 cent per pound; on iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars less than one and a half inches, or more than four inches wide, and less than one-half inch, and not less than three-eighths of an inch thick, and on iron bars, rolled or hammered, more than two inches thick, ¾ cent per pound.

On rods and wire rods less than five-sixteenths of an inch diameter or square, 1¾ cents per pound; no all sizes of oval, half-oval or round iron, 1¼ cents per pound; on all sizes of flat, hoop, band, strip-scalp, tube and scroll iron, thinner than No. 5 and not thinner than No. 14 wire gauge, 1½ cents per pound; thinner than No. 14 wire gauge, 1¾ cents per pound; on all sizes of sheet or plate iron, not glazed or polished, and not thinner than No. 24 wire gauge, 1½ cents per pound; thinner than No. 24 wire gauge, not including taggers iron, 1¾ cents per pound; on iron hoops and on cotton ties made of hoop iron, cut to lengths, all sizes and descriptions, 2½ cents per pound; on all iron rolled or hammered in shapes and on iron known as angle iron, whether in forms of T, L and H, or any other forms than round, square or flat, not otherwise specified, 1¼ cents per pound; on railway, splice bars, side bars, fish plates and finger bars, punched or unpunched, 1½ cents per pound; on railway chairs, frogs, frog points of iron, 2 cents per pound; on all iron wire, or wire of which iron shall be a component part of the chief value, including annealed, bright, coppered, galvanized, tinned, or coated with zinc or any other material, not less than No. 16 wire gauge, 2½ cents per pound, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; less than No 16, and not less than No. 25 wire gauge, 4 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; less than No. 25 wire gauge, 5 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; provided that all iron wire covered with silk, cotton or other textile material shall pay 5 cents per pound in addition to the rates of duty herein imposed on all iron wire not so covered. On all iron or steel wire rope, or twisted ties made of wire not less than No. 16 wire gauge, 5 cents per pound; made of wire less than No. 16 and not less than No. 25 wire gauge, 6 cents per pound; made of wire less than No. 25 wire gauge, 7 cents per pound. On iron-wire cloth, 2 cents per square foot, and 35 per centum ad valorem, if painted or printed with figures, 4 cents per square foot and 35 per centum ad valorem; on iron wire spiral furniture springs, 3 cents per pound; on iron of any size or description not included, embraced or enumerated in this act, 1 cent per pound, provided that iron in any form or of any description charged with a duty under this act shall not be changed from its classification, because of any partial or complete manufacture, into any article not designated, unless it shall be a part of some finished manufacture composed in chief part of other materials than iron. On chains, trace chains, halter chains and fence chains made of wire or rods, not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, 2½ cents per pound; less than three-eighths in diameter and not less than No. 9 wire gauge, 3 cents per pound; less than No. 9 wire guage, 5 cents per pound; on wrought iron washers, nuts, bolts or rivets, wholly or partially finished, of all descriptions, punched or unpunched, 3 cents per pound; on wrought iron, welded pipes, tubes and flues of all descriptions, 3 cents per pound; on tinned iron, known as tin plates, and on iron or tin plates galvanized, and on iron coated with zinc or any other metal 2½ cents per pound; on horse and mule shoes, 2 cents per pound; on all other screws of iron not herein enumerated, and on any screws of any other metal than iron, 40 per centum ad valorem; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates of cast iron, 1½ cents per pound; on glazed, tinned, or enameled wrought iron, hollow ware, and on all descriptions of wrought iron, enameled ware, 5 cents per pound; on cast iron steam, gas or water pipe, 1¼ cents per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On all cast or other descriptions of steel, in ingots, blooms or billets, and on all rolled or hammered steel in bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, bands, coils or strips, 3½ cents per pound; on steel of circular shapes or forms, and on steel of all shapes or forms, cast, cut, rolled or hammered to a pattern not otherwise provided for, 4 cents per pound; on steel railway bars, 2 cents per pound, and on all railway bars made in part of steel, 1½ cents per pound, provided that the metal converted, cast or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel; on steel wire not less than No. 13 wire gauge, 5 cents per pound; finer than No. 13 wire gauge, 6 cents per pound; provided that wire for pianos and other musical instruments, strings and steel wire covered with silk, cotton, or other taxable material, shall pay 25 per cent. ad valorem; on steel railway frogs, frog points, hisk bars, side bars, splice bars, cutler bars, finger bars, crowbars and sledge molds, 3½ cents per pound; on steel car wheels, 3½ cents per pound; on steel carriage, car, locomotive and other springs of steel, 6 cents per pound; on steel car wheels, 3½ cents per pound.

On all manufactures of platinum, except vases and retorts for mechanical uses, 20 per centum ad valorem; on brass in plates, ingots and bars, 5 cents per pound; on brass, old and fit only to be manufactured, 4 cents per pound; on brass in sheets or wire, 45 per centum ad valorem; on castings of brass or bronze, and all manufactures or articles of brass or bronze, or of which brass or bronze shall be a component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem. On eyelets of every description, 6 cents per 1,000. On pewter, britannia or all like mixed metals of lead or tin unmanufactured, 3 cents per pound. On nickel, 40 cents per pound. On alloys of nickel with copper, and on nickel oxide, 30 cents per pound; on nickle matte or speiss, 20 cents per pound; on ores of nickel, 10 per centum ad valorem; on albata, or white metal, Argentine German silver and the like mixed metals, 40 per centum ad valorem; on manufactures or articles of nickel, albata or white metal, Argentine German silver, and the like mixed metals, 45 per centum ad valorem; on zinc, spelter and tentenague, in blocks or pigs, 2 cents per pound; on zinc in sheets, 2½ cents per pound; on old type fit only to be remanufactured, 2 cents per pound.

On mats of goat or sheep skin, plain, fancy or colored, 50 per centum ad valorem.

On live animals, 20 per centum ad valorem; provided that all animals specially imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted duty free upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On flour or meal of oats, 1 cent per pound; of wheat, rye, corn or buckwheat, ½ cent per pound; on malt, 30 per centum ad valorem; on apples, garden fruit and edible vegetables and roots, in a green or fresh state, not otherwise herein provided for, 10 per centum ad valorem; on oranges, lemons and limes, and on bananas, plantains, shaddocks, mangoes, pineapples, grapes and cocoanuts, 10 per centum ad valorem; provided, that no allowance shall be made for loss by decay on the voyage, the said loss shall exceed 50 per cent. of the quantity; on dates, green or ripe, 2 cents per pound; on Zante or other currants, and prunes and plums, 2½ cents per pound; on raisins, figs, dried apples, dried peaches, and other dried fruits, 3 cents per pound; on fruit juice or fruits preserved in their own juice, 25 per centum ad valorem; preserved in spirits or brandy, $2 per gallon; preserved in sugar or molasses, and on all other sweetmeats, 35 per centum ad valorem, provided that all preserved fruits and pickled fruits put up in jars, bottles or other packages, shall pay duty on the entire cost, including the packages; on potatoes, 15 cents per bushel; on paddy, 1 cent per pound; on rice, cleaned or uncleaned, 2 cents per pound; on sesame seed, 10 per centum ad valorem.

On all timbers not otherwise provided for, squared or sided, 1 cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of spruce, hemlock, white wood and basswood, $1 per thousand feet board measure; on all other varieties of sawed lumber, $2 per thousand feet board measure, provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished there shall be levied and paid, in addition to the rates herein provided for, for each side so planed or finished, $1 per thousand feet, and if planed on one side, and tongued and grooved, $2 per 1,000 feet, and if planed on two sides, tongued and grooved, $2 50 per 1,000 feet; on hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only, 20 per centum ad valorem; on pickets and palings, $1 per 1,000 feet; on laths, 25 cents per 1,000 feet; on pine and cedar shingles, 50 cents per 1,000; on spruce shingles, 30 cents per 1,000 on pine and spruce clapboards, or on parts of house or cabinet furniture not put together, 30 per centum *ad valorem.*

On all cabinet wares, cabinet and house furniture, finished writing and toilet cases, or boxes of wood, work boxes ornamented and mantel clocks, and all carved or other wooden ware whether inlaid or embellished with paintings not herein otherwise provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem; on carriages, wagons and vehicles of every description, 35 per centum ad valorem, provided that vehicles in actual and necessary use as the property of immigrants shall be admitted free of duty.

On lime and limestone, not burned, cut or dressed, and on crude gypsum, 10 per centum ad valorem; on marble, white statuary, brocatelle, sienna and verde antique, in black rough, $1 per cubic foot and 25 per centum ad valorem; on veined marble and marble of all other descriptions not otherwise provided for in black rough, 65 cents per cubic foot; on all sawed, dressed or polished marble, marble slabs and marble paving tile, 30 per centum ad valorem, and in addition thereto 25 cents per superficial square foot not exceeding two inches in thickness; if more than two inches, 10 cents per foot in addition to the above rate for each inch or fractional part thereof in excess of two inches in thickness; on marble, or other stone monuments, figures, pillars and ornaments, and on all manufactures of marble or stone of every description not otherwise provided for, 56 per cent. ad valorem; on soapstone, sandstone, granite and all building or monumental stone, except marble, $3 per ton of thirteen cubic feet; on roofing slate $1 per square of ten feet by ten feet on 100 square feet.

On slate pencils, 50 cents per thousand; on books, bound and stitched, not otherwise provided for, and on all printed book matter in sheets or otherwise, 25 cents per pound; on pamphlets and periodicals in pamphlet form, except as lawfully transmitted by mail, 15 cents per pound; on all manufactures of bamboo, ratan or reeds, not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent. ad valorem; on beads, bead bags, bead ornaments, and bead manufactures of all kinds in which beads are the material of chief value, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On brooms and brushes of all kinds 40 per centum ad valorem; on all articles and manufactures of coral, lava, jet, agate or cornelian, or of which these substances or either of them is the compound material of chief value, 40 per centum ad valorem; on corks and manufactures of cork 3 cents per pound and 70 per centum ad valorem.

On epaulettes of gold, silver or gilt, 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on galloons, laces, regalia and all like ornaments of gold, silver or gilt, or of any other material in imitation of either, 50 per centum *ad valorem*, on fans of palm leaf, 1c. each and on all other fans, 50 per centum *ad valorem*; on ostrich vulture, marabout, cock and all other ornamental feathers, crude or not, dressed, colored or ornamented, 20 per centum ad valorem; when dressed, colored or manufactured, 50 per centum ad valorem; on feathers and downs of all descriptions, for beds or bedding, 30 per centum ad valorem.

On artificial flowers when imported in roses, buds, leaves and grasses, in gross, 50 per centum ad valorem; when imported in bunches or wreaths consisting of flowers, buds, leaves or grasses combined, ready for use, or when made wholly or in part of silk, 60 per centum ad valorem.

On furs, fur skins not dressed in any manner, and on fur of all descriptions cut from the skin but not dressed, cleaned or prepared, and on hatters' or cut furs cleaned and dressed, 10 per centum ad valorem; on fur skins or fur on the skins cleaned, dressed or prepared, 20 per centum ad valorem. On hair bracelets, braids, curls, savigne, the rare braids, curls, ringlets and manufactures of human hair of every description, 40 per centum ad valorem; on hair pencils, camel's hair pencils and crayons, 30 per centum ad valorem; on hair cloths of the description known as hair seating, 45 cents per square yard; on hair cloth known as crinoline cloth, and on all manufactures of hair not otherwise herein provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem.

On hats and bonnets of straw, chip, palm leaf, or other vegetable material, and on hats, caps and bonnets of every other material except silk, wool and fur, 40 per centum ad valorem; on dice, chessmen, draughts, billiard balls and bagatelle balls of ivory, bone, wood, papier-mache, or any other material, 50 per centum ad valorem; on braces and suspenders made of India rubber and other materials combined 50 cents per dozen, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on umbrellas, parasols, elastic ties, 10 cents per dozen, and 25 per centum ad valorem; on all insulated telegraphic, or electric wires, or cables for submarine purposes, 40 per centum ad valorem.

On paste imitation of precious stones or jewelry, and on composition of glass or paste, set or not set, 40 per centum ad valorem; on all pencils in bone, ivory or metal cases, not otherwise herein provided for, $1 per gross, and in addition thereto 30 per centum ad valorem; on chalk pencils, 50 cents per gross, and in addition thereto 30 per centum ad valorem; on hair pins made of iron wire, 50 per centum ad valorem; on pocket books, pass books, note books, portemonnaies, photograph albums, wallets, cabas, and all like articles, and frames for leather bags and portemonnaies, not otherwise provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem; on spectacle cases, 40 per centum ad valorem; on toys for children's dolls and parts of dolls of every description, 50 per centum ad valorem, provided that toys of earthenware, china or parian ware shall pay duty as other wares of the same materials; on umbrellas, parasols and sunshades covered with silk or worsted, 60 per centum ad valorem; if covered with any other material than silk or worsted, 50 per centum ad valorem. On umbrella and parasol sticks, frames, tips, runners, stretchers, handles or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel or any other material 50 per centum ad valorem; on glucose or grape-sugar crystallized, 3 cents per pound; on syrup of glucose, 15 cents per gallon; on ground or calcined plaster of Paris, or ground or calcined gypsum or sulphate of lime, 20 cents per hundred pounds; on terra-alba, blonde, Trieste or any other preparation of sulphate of lime, not otherwise provided for, ½ cent per pound. On iodine, resublimed, 50 cents per pound; on all salts and preparations of iodine, not otherwise provided for, 40 cents per pound; on iron rust, red oxide, black oxide and all dry oxides of iron not otherwise provided for, 5 cents per pound; on iron powder and all chlorides, salts solution and chemical, or medicinal preparations of iron not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem; on iron by hydrogen, 25 cents per pound; on lac spirits and lac dye liquid, 35 per centum ad valorem; on lactose, lactin, or sugar of milk, 4 cents per pound; on muriate of lime, ½ cent per pound; on all chemical and medicinal preparations of lime, not otherwise herein provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; on lime juice and lemon juice, simple and concentrated, 10 cents per gallon; on white lead or carbonate of lead dry, 3 cents per pound, and on white lead moist, or ground, in water, or in oil, 3½ cents per pound; on all paints, pigments, enamels, sizings and glazings of lead not otherwise provided for, dry, moist, or ground in oil, 3½ cents per pound; on chromate of lead, or chrome yellow, 6 cents per pound.

On medical preparations not otherwise provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem; on musking grain or manufactured musk, $2 — cents per ounce; on oil of musk and civet, 50 cents per ounce; on ochres and ochrey earth, terra alba, or umba, terra de sienna, Spanish brown, Roman orchre, French orchre, and all colored earths or preparations of colored earths used for similar purposes, and not otherwise herein provided for, if dry, ½ cent per pound; if ground in oil, 4 cents per pound. On neat's foot oil, and all animal, whale, seal and other fish oils, crude, not otherwise provided for, 20 cents per gallon. On perfumed oils made by the process known as enfleurage, and used exclusively for the manufacture of perfumery, 40 per centum ad valorem; on oil made of linseed or flaxseed, 30 cents per gallon, 7½ pounds of weight to be estimated as a gallon; on hempseed and rapeseed, and other oil seeds of like character other than linseed or flaxseed, ½ cent per pound; on linseed or flaxseed, 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds weight, provided that no drawback shall be allowed on oil cake made from imported seed; on sesame seed oil or bennoit and cotton seed oil, 30 cents per gallon; on olive oil, in casks or bottles, known as salad oil, adapted to table uses, and mustard oil of similar grade or quality, and on salad or table oils of every description, $1 per gallon, provided that salad oil or table oil in bottles or flasks shall pay an additional duty of 3 cents on each bottle or flask; on rock oil, heat, shale, wood and coal oil, and on all bituminous oils, crude, 10 cents per gallon; on all rock, peat, shale, wood, coal and bituminous oil, refined, 30 cents per gallon. On all expressed oils of nuts, seeds or plants, not containing essential oils and not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per gallon. On burning fluid, $2 per gallon. On oils essential, volatile or aromatic, whether obtained by distillation or by compression and absorption, or however obtained or made, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; on oils of allspice or pimento, on oils of bay or of bay rum, or bay leaves, and on oils of apple, apricot, peach, pear, pineapple, raspberry, strawberry, or other fruit oils, essences or ethers, or on substances made to resemble them or for similar uses, $2 per pound; on oils of bay, or of bay rum, or of bay leaves, $2 per pound; on oil of cloves and of black pepper, 75 cents per pound; on oil of cognac or œnanthic ether, or oil of brandy, 50 cents per ounce; on oil of cubebs, 50 cents per pound; on oil of ergot, $2 per pound; on oil of rum or oil of wine, or any oil or essence used in the manufacture of liquors or wines, and not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per ounce; on crude fusel oil, 50 cents per gallon, provided that nothing shall be admitted as fusel oil which contains more than 10 per centum of any other substance; on opium $1 per pound; on opium prepared for smoking, and on all other preparations of opium not otherwise herein provided for, $10 per pound, provided that opium or opium prepared for smoking deposited in bonded warehouse shall not be removed therefrom for exportation without payment of duties; on morphia, and all salts of morphia, $1 per ounce; on green paints named as chromer green, Brunswick green and imperial green, 3 cents per pound; on Paris green, French green, and all arsenical greens, and on all green paints or colors not otherwise herein provided for, 6 cents per pound; on ultramarine or lapis lazute, 12 cents per pound; on Dutch pink and rose red, 2 cents per pound; on Venetian red, dry, ½ cent per pound; on Venetian red, ground in oil, 4 cents per pound; on perfumes and perfumery not containing alcohol, 50 per centum ad valorem; on cologne water and other perfumery containing alcohol as the ingredient of chief value, $2 per gallon, and in addition thereto 50 per centum ad valorem; on phosphorus, prepared phosphate and superphosphate of lime, and on phosphates and compounds of phosphorus, not otherwise provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem; on piperine, 50 cents per ounce; on crucibles of black lead, 6 cents per pound; on manufactures of plumbago or black lead, or of which plumbago is the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, and on prepared, washed or pulverized plumbago, or black lead, whether put up for sale in packages or otherwise, 10 cents per pound; on chromate and bichromate of potassa, 3 cents per pound; on iodate or iodide and hydriodate of potassa, 5 cents per pound; on saltpetre or nitre, or nitrate of potassa, crude, 1½ cents per pound; if refined, or partly refined, 2½ cents per pound; on gunpowder, 10 cents per pound; and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem; on putty, 2 cents per pound; on kryole, 30 per centum ad valorem; on Prussian blue and China blue, dry, or liquid, 10 cents per pound; on quinine, quinia, quinidia and all their salts, and on cinchona, chinoidine and all their salts, 30 per centum ad valorem; on rosins prepared or manufactured, and not otherwise herein provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; on sago, pearl, and on sago flour, 1 cent per pound; on Rochelle salts, 10 cents per pound; on glauber salts, crystallized, ½ cent per pound; on sal acetosella, salt of sorrel or binoxalite of potassa, 5 cents per pound; on seidlitz mixture, 10 cents per pound; on salts not otherwise provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem; on santonin, $2 per pound; on castor seed or beans, $1 per bushel; on toilet, perfumed and fancy soaps, 12 cents per pound; on all other kinds of soap, including Castile soap, 3 cents per pound. On potato starch, 2 cents per pound; on starch of all kinds not otherwise provided for, 3 cents per pound; on strychnia and salts of strychnia or strychnine, $1 per ounce; on sumac, ½ cent per pound; on flor, or flowers of sulphur, $20 per ton; on lac sulphur, washed sulphur, and precipitated sulphur, 5 cents per pound; on varnishes prepared, 50 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto, 25 per centum ad valorem; if containing alcohol or spirits as the ingredients of chief value, $2 per gallon, and in addition thereto, 25 per centum ad valorem; on veratine or veratria, alkaierd of hellebore and all sorts of beratria, $1 50 per ounce. On vinegar containing not more than four per centum of acid, 10 cents per gallon, and 2½ cents per gallon for each additional 1 per centum or fractional part of 1 per centum of acid contained therein. On refined or partially refined wax of all descriptions, and on shoemakers' wax 20 per centum ad valorem; on sealing wax, 35 per centum ad valorem; on wood naphtha or pyroxidic spirits, 20 per centum ad valorem; on dye woods of all kinds prepared for use by cutting, grinding or otherwise, 20 per centum ad valorem; on sulphate of zinc or white vitriol, 1 cent per pound; on white oxide of zinc or zinc paint, dry, 2 cents per pound; on white oxide of zinc, or any zinc paint, moist and ground in water or in oil, 4 cents per pound; on all pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essence, spirits, oils, or other medicinal preparations or compositions, recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula, or secret art, as remedies, specifics for any disease or diseases, or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body, and upon all mixed materials for such in whatever state or stage of preparation, 50 per centum ad valorem, provided that upon all medicinal or other preparations, or compounds of which distilled spirits are a component part of the chief value, there shall be levied in addition to the duties imposed by this act on such preparations, $2 per gallon. On all articles and preparations of drugs, dyes, dieletics and aliments known or claimed as patent or bearing the maker's name as proprietary, or put up for popular sale and use under a special name or trade mark, whether the substance so put up be or be not herein elsewhere provided for when not so put up, including boxes, labels, packages, brands and trade marks, 50 per centum ad valorem. On all drugs, dyes, chemicals, paints and oils crude, not otherwise provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem; on all prepared drugs, chemicals and medicines not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; On acetate of alumina or red liquor, 20 per centum ad valorem; acetate of ammonia, 25 cents per pound; acetate of baryta, 25 cents per pound; crystals of copper or distilled verdigries, 10 cents per pound; acetate of iron and iron liquor, 25 per cent. ad valorem; acetate of lead or sugar of lead, gray or brown, 5 cents per pound; acetate of lime, 5 cents per pound; acetate of magnesia, 50 cents per pound; acetate of soda, 5 cents per pound; on acetic or pyroligeous acid and acetous or concentrated vinegar, exceeding the specific gravity of 1.040, 30 cents per pound; not exceeding the specific gravity of 1.040, 5 cents per pound; on glacial acetic acid, solid, at temperatures above 32 degrees Fahrenheit, 30 cents per pound; on benzoic acid, 25 per centum ad valorem; on carbolic acid, crystals, 30 per centum; liquid, 20 per centum; on kreosote, 20 per centum ad valorem; on chromic acid, chrystalized, 60 cents per pound; on citric acid, white or yellow, 10 cents per pound; on nitric, muriatic or sulphuric acids, chemically pure, 8 cents per pound; on all dyes and colors made from coal tar, naphtha, benzole or similar products, or of which such products form a part and not otherwise herein provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem; on aniline dyes and colors, by whatever name known, 50 cents per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem; on fuming sulphuric acid or nordhausen, 2 cents per pound; on aconitia and on salts of conitia, $2 per ounce; on all medicinal preparations of aloes, 30 per centum ad valorem; on carbonate of ammonia, 2 cents per pound; on sal ammonia, or muriate of ammonia, 1 cent per pound; on alcoholic spirits of ammonia, 50 cents per pound; on aqua ammonia, and salts of ammonia, not otherwise herein provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; on spirits of nitrous ether, 25 cents per pound; on annatto in rolls, paste, extract of roucoll or annatronine, 20 per centum ad valorem; on cream of tartar, purified, argolls or bitortrate of potassa, 6 cents per pound; on arrowroot, 3 cents per pound; on all arsenical preparations not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; on atropia and salts of atropia, $2 per ounce; on balsams of every description not otherwise provided for, 10 cents per pound; on baryta, sulphate or heavy spar crude, $10 per ton; when ground, $15 per ton; when ground in oil, 4 cents per pound; on nitrate of baryta and muriate of baryta, 6 cents per pound; on all salts of baryta not otherwise herein provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; on oxide of bismuth, carbonate, sub-nitrate and oxychloride of bismuth, $1 per pound; on bone black and on animal charcoal, 1 cent per pound; on ivory drop black, in cones or in powder, 6 cents per pound; on Frankfort black, 6 cents per pound, on spirit black and lamp black, 2 cents per pound; on borax, crude or tincal or boracic acid crude, and on crude borates not otherwise provided for, 3 cents per pound; on borax, refined, 6 cents per pound; on boracic acid, refined, 15 cents per pound; on borate of lime, crude, 1 cent per pound; on bronze metal or Dutch metal, in leaf and chippings, and on bronze liquid, 30 per centum ad valorem; on metallic bronze powder and frosting, of all colors and of whatever material composed, $1 per pound; on bromide of potassium, of solium and ammonium, 65 cents per pound; on all salts and preparations of bromide not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; on calamus or flag root, 5 cents per pound; on calomel, and on precipitate or red oxide of mercury, 20 cents per pound; on corrosive sublimate, 15 cents per pound; on mercury, or quicksilver, 7 cents per pound; on vermilion or prepared cinnabar, and other prepared sulphides of mercury, 16 cents per pound; on camphor crude, 10 cents per pound; on camphor refined, 20 cents per pound; on carmine in all forms, and carmine lake, dry or liquid, 35 per centum ad valorem; on all prepared or manufactured chalk or whiting, Paris white, or under whatever name or form if dry, 1 cent per pound; ground in oil, 3 cents per pound; on crocus powder, crocus martes colcotra purple brown, Indian red, and all lake oxides of iron, 5 cents per pound.

On chloroform, or chloric ether, 50 cents per pound; on collodion, liquid, or solid, and on gun-cotton, 50 cents per pound; on sulphate of copper, blue or Roman vitriol, or blue-stone, 3 cents per pound; on dulce, carragen or Irish moss, ½ cent per pound; on emery cloth or emery paper, 35 per centum ad valorem; on ergot, 20 cents per pound; on ergotine, 15 cents per ounce; on essences not properly designated as essential oils, and on cosmetics, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings and hair dyes, dentifrices and all tooth washes and tooth pastes, aromatic cachous or other perfumes and cosmetics, by whatever name or names known, used or applied, as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth or skin, and not otherwise provided for, 50 per centum ad valorem; on all essences or compounds distilled or expressed, and on all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of chief value, $3 per gallon, and in addition therto 50 per centum ad valorem; on extracts of cannabis indic or Indian hemp or gunjah, or of opium, $4 per pound; on extracts of colocynth, colocynth compound, cubebs, ipecacuhana, jalap, nux vomica and rhubard, $2 per pound; on extracts of aconite arnica, belladonna, columba or columba, chamomile or anthemis, colchicum, conium, cicuta or hemlock, digitalis or fox glove, hellebore, humulus or hops, hyoscamus, matico, papaver or poppy, quassia, rhatany, stramonium, turaxacum or dandelion and valerian, $1 per pound; on extracts of chelidonium dulcamara or bitter sweet, gentian, juglandis or butternut, lettuce and squills, 50 cents per pound; on lactucarium, $2 per pound; on extracts of cinchona or Peruvian bark, $3 per pound; on extract of elaterium or elatarium, 60 cents per ounce; on carmined indigo and on all preparations of indigo not otherwise provided for, 10 per centum ad valorem; on nitric ether, 25 cents per pound; on fulminates and fulminating powders, $2,000 per pound; on glue and glue sizings, and gelatine valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 5 cents per pound; valued above 20 cents per pound, 35 per cent. ad valorem; on isinglass and fish glue, 50 cents per pound.

THE FREE LIST.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the — day of ——, 1870, in addition to imported articles, now by law exempt from duty, the following hereinafter enumerated articles shall also be free:

Acid, arsenicus, crude acid, nitric not chemically pure acid, muriatic acid, oxalic acid, sulphuric acid, picric and nitro picric, provided that carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty; arsenic, aconite, root, leaf and bark agaric, alkanet root, alkakenge, albumen and locterine, amber, gum aloes, analine oil, crude ammonia, crude annotto seed, antimony or crude sulphuret of argols, crude asbestos, not manufactured articles imported for the use of the United States, provided, that the price of the same did not include the duty.

Articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned in the same condition as exported, provided that proof of the identity of such articles be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and provided that if such articles were subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation, and not refunded.

Bamboos, unmanufactured barks, viz.: Quilla, Peruvian, Lima, calisaya, and all cinchona barks, canella, alba, pomegranate, croton, cascarilla, and all other barks not otherwise provided for, belladonna root and leaf, bromine, bitter apples, colocynth, coloquinitida berries, nuts and vegetables for dyeing or used in composing dyes not otherwise provided for in this act, bells and bell metal, broken, and fit only to be remanufactured; bones, crude, not manufactured, bones ground and calcined, bone dust and bone ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers, books, maps and charts, specially imported in single copies and not for sale, of which no editions are printed in the United States, and books which have been printed more than twenty years; Buhr stone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into mill stones, buchu leaves, citrate of lime, columbo root, cantharides, castor or castorium, catechu or cutch catgut or whipgut unmanufactured, coal anthracite, coculus, indicus, conium, cicuta or hemlock, seed and leaf cudbear, collections of antiquity specially imported and not for sale, chalk unmanufactured, clay unmanufactured and fullers' earth, corkwood or cork bark unmanufactured, cornelian unmanufactured, cuttle-fish bone, diamond dust or bort and rough diamonds, dragons, blood eggs, emory ore or rock not pulverized or ground, Esparte or Spanish grass, fibrine in all forms; fish, fresh for immediate consumption, fish for bait, flint and ground flint stones, Fol digitalis, fashion plates engraved on steel or on wood, colored or plain glass broken in pieces which cannot be cut for use and fit only to be remanufactured, guano and other animal manures, gums arabic, Jeddo, Senegal, Barbary, Cape Australian, gum benzoin or benjamin gum, copal, Bandarac, damar, gamboge, cowrie mastive, shellac, tragacanth, olebaum, guiac, myrrh, odellium, galbanum and all gums not otherwise provided for; gutta percha crude, goat skins raw, horse and cow hair not cleaned and dressed, hoofs, horns and horn tips, hide cuttings, raw and in the hair, for glue stock; hemlock bark and extract of hyossiamus or henbane, leaf iodine, crude, ipecac, india rubber, crude and milk of ivory and vegetable ivory, manufactured; jalap, jet, manufactured juniper and laurel berries, lac, crude, seed, button, stick, shell or dye lava, unmanufactured, leeches, licorice root, litmus and all lichens prepared or not prepared, logs and manufactured timber, not otherwise provided for, and ship timber, madder root of all kinds ground, and ground munjeet or Indian madder, manna, moss, Iceland and other mosses, crude musk and civet crude in natural pod, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, oak bark, orange and lemon peel, orchil or archil in the weed or liquid, palm or cocoanut oil, paintings, fountains and other works of art, the production of American artists residing abroad, provided that the fact of such production be verified by the certificate of any Consul or Minister of the United States endorsed on the written declaration of the artist; paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art imported expressly for presentation to national institutions, or to any State, or to any municipal corporation, philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments and preparations, statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of paris, paintings, drawings and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for philosophical, scientific or literary purposes, or encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale; phosphate, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes; plants, trees, shrubs, roots and seeds, imported by the Department of Agriculture for distribution or especially imported for cultivation, and not for sale or as merchandise; potassa, murrat of quassia wood, rags of cotton, linen, jute, and hemp and paper waste, or waste of any kind fit only for the manufacture of paper, including waste rope and waste cotton bagging; rhubarb, resins, not otherwise provided for; rose leaves, saffron and safflower, sarsaparilla, crude sea-weed, not otherwise provided for; scammony or resin of scammony, sandal wood, seeds, cardomon, caraway, coreander, fenugreek, fennel, cinnamon and other seeds not otherwise provided for; senna in leaves, shells of every description not manufactured, shrimp and other shell fish, skeletons and other preparations of anatomy, silkworm eggs, specimens of natural history botany and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets as objects of taste or science and not for sale; sponges, squills or scilla sulphur or brimstone, crude sweepings of silver or gold, tapioca, cassava or cassada, tea plant tin, in pigs, bars or blocks, turtles, verdigris or subacetate of copper, wood ashes and lye, beet root ashes, and woods for the manufacture of paper, and worm seed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that date

THE TOWNSEND MURDER.

SCENES AT THE INQUEST YESTERDAY

Exciting Meeting Between Townsend's Family and the Prisoner—The Evidence—Angry Feelings of the People.

Agreeably to previous arrangement Coroner Flynn proceeded to hold an inquest yesterday, at the Leonard-street Police Station, in the case of Wm. Townsend, who was brutally murdered on Saturday evening in his grocery, No. 192 Hudson-street.

The first witness called by the Coroner was Lydia Townsend, aged 13, a daughter of deceased. She is a bright little girl. As she entered the examination room Lydia caught a glimpse of the murderer, when she broke into a fit of weeping, crying out, "Oh, mother, mother, there's the man!" The remainder of the bereaved family, who followed her, were also visibly moved. One of the children, named Harriet, who had also witnessed the stabbing of her father, was terribly excited at the presence of the prisoner, it being difficult to calm her. The spectators who crowded the room were swayed to and fro by the excitement, and it was easy to discern their hatred of the prisoner and abhorrence of his wanton and unprovoked crime. Captain Petty, seemingly cognizant of the angry feeling of the people, had reserved a strong force of Police for the occasion, which was drawn up in line across the room to keep the audience back and prevent any demonstration in favor of Judge Lynch and his swift tribunal.

When Lydia came to testify, and the excitement was subdued, she told her story in an artless and ready manner, the unbidden tears rising to her suffused eyes when she described the assault upon her father. She said:

On Saturday evening last, about 6 o'clock, the prisoner came into her father's store and sat down near the stove, and said to her father, "You know me; I am your brother and I want to stay here all night." Her father said he could not; he had not room for his own family, and wouldn't he please go out.

Deputy Coroner—What is your name, prisoner?

Prisoner—Why, you've got it down there, I suppose?

Deputy—Is it Reynolds—John Reynolds?

Prisoner—Yes, I guess so.

Witness—That man (with a visible shudder) went and sat down on a milk can in the store; father said "It is no use sitting down, you must go out—go, like a good fellow," and put his hand lightly upon him; it was near the store door, when the prisoner took out the knife and stabbed him; it was a knife like the one produced; prisoner got up when he stabbed him, and then dragged him up to the front steps; I was then sent up stairs with the baby; my sister Harriet was present at the time; I ran round the room after the stabbing and shouted "murder, murder;" the prisoner seemed to be intoxicated at the time of the stabbing, but not so afterwards; he could walk and seemed to know perfectly well what he was about; I saw father about three minutes afterwards, when he opened his shirt and showed where he had been stabbed; father went and lay down on the bed about three minutes after he was stabbed and died in the bed; never saw the prisoner there before.

Harriet Townsend, aged 11 years, was next called, and as the Coroner deemed her of too tender an age to understand the nature of an oath, she was not sworn, her statement being all that was considered necessary. She testified as well as she could through her tears that she was in the back room when the prisoner came in; she corroborated the testimony of the previous witness; after her father was stabbed she ran into the street to look for a policeman; when she came back her father was leaning against the steps and his shirt was all bloody; the prisoner she identified as the man who stabbed her father.

While the witness was making her statement, she frequently glanced at the prisoner and wept bitterly each time.

The third witness called was Thomas Hudson, shoemaker at No. 188 Hudson-street, who testified that the prisoner came into his store about 6 o'clock and asked for a job; said he couldn't give him one, work was scarce; he sat down and said he had been employed at peg work; he was a Scotchman and had been in this country for nine months; he kept fingering the tools all the time; he had a coat on his arm; the knife was missed soon afterwards by Tom Arnold, who had been using it; the basement is next door but one to that of deceased; heard five minutes after the prisoner left of the murder; prisoner looked as though he had been drinking, but he knew what he was about.

Coroner—Do you recognize this knife as the one missed from your shop?

Witness—Yes, Sir, that's the one.

Thomas Arnold, the owner of the knife, then identified the broken knife as his property, stating that it had been stolen from him; he had heard subsequently that Mr. Townsend had been murdered with a shoe knife, and on making inquiry, he found that the knife used was his. The other portions of his evidence proved unimportant and of a rambling nature.

Thos. J. Belcher, residing at No. 66 Barrow-street, testified that at 5:30 o'clock on Saturday evening he stopped at his mother's house No. 189 Hudson-street, to take dinner; as he sat down to the table he heard a scream in the street; supposing it was his niece that had been run over by the cars, he rushed out, but could not get across for the train; he ran back, got his hat, and then crossed over to the store of the deceased, where he found Townsend lying on top of a man on the steps. The witness then gave the following narration of the subsequent events: I said "What is the matter?" and he said, "I am stabbed;" I said, "You go and sit down, and I will hold the fellow;" Townsend went back into the store and picked up a piece of the blade of a knife and gave it to me, saying, "Here is a piece of the knife that scoundrel stabbed me with;" he then went to the bed and lay down, and died in about five or six minutes; before he went to the store of deceased, the prisoner had been to my sister's house, No. 136, and saw only a little girl there, but some persons came down stairs, and he then wanted some coffee and cakes, and said he had $15 in his pocket to pay for them; another person had hold of the prisoner when I got there, but he broke loose, and I then grabbed him; deceased said, "Can you hold him?" and I said "Yes, I can hold him as long as he has toe nails on his feet;" Peter Kline is the name of the man who had hold of the prisoner; we had a tussle, and he said, "Give me a show; I can lick two like you;" I replied, "I'll give you all the show you want," and threw him down; when he got up he hit me twice, but I held him until the officer arrived and took him from me.

Peter Kline, of No. 68 Nassau-street, testified that he saw the two men struggling, and seeing a broken knife in the prisoner's hands, he took it from him; the prisoner then broke away, but was captured by Belcher.

John Scully was examined, but merely corroborated portions of previous testimony.

William Welch, of No. 202 Hudson-street, sworn, testified that he saw prisoner and deceased lying on the stoop, and heard the words, "I am stabbed;" there were two other persons present; gave the prisoner a jerk by the coat; deceased rose up; witness held prisoner by the coat collar, and he backed up the stoop and tried to get away; deceased came up to the sidewalk and said "That fellow has stabbed me, what will I do?" Still held on to the prisoner until two officers came up; he asked for a fair show; helped the officers to take him to the Station House; on the way he drew his feet out of his boots and tried to escape.

Acting Sergeant Mathew Tuck, of the Fifth Precinct, testified as to being in Desbrosses-street on Saturday evening, and heard that a man had been stabbed at No. 192 Hudson street; went there and saw prisoner tussling with some citizens; one cried out, "This is him;" took him by the collar and told him to get up; he said, "Give me a fair show," and tried to get away; he resisted very much on the way to the Station House, and he had to be carried by force; the crowd were greatly excited, and cried out to hang him; prisoner replied, "Hanging is played out."

Prisoner—I never said anything of the kind.

Sergeant—Yes, you did; I'm certain of it. The prisoner was slightly under the influence of liquor at the time. He said he was a thief while in the Station House.

Mary Townsend, widow of the deceased, testified that she and her husband had been out on Saturday and returned about five o'clock; then went out at his request to pay a bill in Greenwich-street; while there her daughter came in and said her father had been stabbed by a drunken man; when she reached home he was dead.

Dr. Shine then read the medical testimony to the jury as follows:

The body was well nourished and rigor mortis slight; found a stab wound seven-eighths of an inch in length on the right breast, three inches above the nipple, and three inches to the left of the median line in the third intercostal space, penetrating the thorax walls in a direction downwards and inwards. On opening the thorax the wound was found to extend into the pericardial sac, which was filled with dark fluid blood. A wound corresponding in size to that of the pericardium was found entering the right ventricle of the heart, immediately below the tricuspid valve. A second incised wound was found in the posterior surface of the left forearm, near the wrist, two and one-half inches in length and about half an inch in depth. A third incised wound, one and one-half inches in length and very superficial in character, was found on the left side of the neck, about two and one-half inches below the ear. Death was, in his opinion, caused by a stab wound of the heart.

The Coroner then briefly charged the jury. He considered the murder a terrible one, and the prisoner a poor depraved wretch. There was no doubt in his mind that the deceased came to his death at the hands of the accused, and he presumed the jury had already arrived at the same conclusion. The jury announced that they had agreed on a verdict without leaving their seats, giving it as follows:

"That deceased came to his death by a stab wound of the heart at the hands of the prisoner."

When the prisoner was brought forward to be examined he stolidly refused to answer any questions put to him by the Coroner relative to his name, age or nativity. Coroner Flynn became indignant at his conduct, and remarked that his silence would not save his life.

"How many years will it be?" inquired the prisoner.

"There will be no years about it," replied the Deputy Coroner, Dr. Shine.

"No," remarked the Coroner, "I wouldn't give you more than six weeks to live."

Reynolds, or Bream, if such is his name, was taken back to his cell, after first denying that his name was Reynolds and refusing to give his right name. He was subsequently visited in his cell by the Coroner and his Deputy, when he was induced to confess that he committed the murder. He had entered the grocery for the purpose of stealing, and after quarreling with the deceased, stabbed him. "I hope I will get a fair show," said the prisoner.

Coroner—What do you mean by a fair show?

Prisoner—Will they hang me, do you suppose?

Coroner—I guess so.

Prisoner—Can't I get off with thirty years, or will I go for life?

Coroner—If you are convicted of murder you will suffer death, no doubt.

Prisoner—I guess not; they don't hang for murder nowadays.

This closed the conversation, as the visitors were heartily disgusted by the interview.

After the inquest was concluded, a large crowd of people gathered in front of the Station House to see the prisoner when he should be removed to the Tombs. Owing to the existing excitement among the citizens, and the evident fear of the prisoner that he might be seized and summarily lynched, Captain Petty decided to wait until dusk to remove Bream to the City Prison.

Subscriptions will be received at this office for the family of the murdered man.

The Reynolds Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial article this morning entitled, "Must we have a Lynch Law?" has created a profound impression; but is not the application of deserved justice pointed in the wrong direction? Why are Jackson and Real comfortably living in the Tombs at the expense of the State, instead of rotting in murderers' graves? Because we have a judiciary dependent on the votes of these very murderers for their official position. Why should you fear that this inhuman tiger, who killed Townsend, will escape justice? Because you know and the public knows from sad experience that he will probably escape punishment. Let us direct our attention to the rotten character of an elective judiciary. Society is being sacrificed, and we must soon turn into barbarism if we have not a short and sudden change. Before we lynch the fruit of the corruption of our Courts, let us endeavor to strike at the root of the evil—the judiciary itself.

A TERRORIZED CITIZEN.

CURRENT NOTES.

In these days of fat men's associations it is no longer true that the world knows nothing of its greatest men.

A Southern paper remarks that the Mayor of its city "rarely misses an opportunity of making a mistake."

The Philadelphia Alumni of Dickinson College organized on Monday night. They elected officers and voted to have an annual dinner.

There is to be a double execution at Newcastle, Del., on Friday. Joshua Jones and Lewis Carpenter are to be hanged for rape.

The announcement comes from Saratoga of the discovery of a new spring, "whose waters are peculiarly pleasant yet very pleasant."

Mr. Jabez Gates, of Germantown, Penn., is very happy in the possession of an anvil upon which were forged the moulds in which the first types made in this country were cast.

Prince Arthur has declined an invitation extended to him by Charles Edward Keith Kortright, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia, to visit that city.

Hon. Charles Parker is unwilling to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut.

A St. Paul paper publishes an article entitled "Canada's Amphibious Back-stairs Passage to Winnipeg." The article is not so amusing as its title.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* denies that troops are to be sent to that State to collect railroad bond taxes, but asserts that Judge Drummond made a requisition for them, and was refused.

It is now denied that the Secretary of the Navy has decided the questions arising in the Court Martial of Lieutenant-Commander Seely, and a Washington dispatch says that the sentence will not be entirely set aside.

General Butler has a few friends in Massachusetts who want him to run for Governor next year, and he may consent, thinking that he who runs may read Dawes out of the party.

Mrs. Elizabeth King Lord, wife of Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., formerly President of Dartmouth College, died of typhoid fever at the residence of their son-in-law, in Lowell, Mass., on Sunday afternoon, aged 78 years.

Five years ago a man in Fort Wayne, Ind., made his own coffin, of wood cut for the purpose fifteen years ago. He keeps it in the garret of his house, and wants it to be well-seasoned, although all seasons for its own has death.

At a Teachers' Institute in Ohio, recently, a lady teacher was given the word hazardous to spell and define, and did it in this style: "H-a-z, haz, a-r-d, ard, hazard, e-double-s, ess, hazardess—a female hazard."

While the Fifteenth Amendment was under discussion in the Kansas House of Representatives a Democratic member said that, "while he belonged to the Democratic Party, he belonged to the present age." To prove it, he voted for the amendment.

Some of the good people of Minnesota think the State Wolf Bounty act of 1867 ought to be repealed. It is said that five counties, in 1868, paid their entire State tax in bounty orders, and the people want to keep the wolf from the door in a less expensive way.

A Georgian speaks of the late George D. Prentice thus: "He did the cause of constitutional liberty great harm in 1860-'61 and '62, but lived sorely to repent it, I think. When I saw him last, in January, 1865, he was even then in sackcloth and ashes about it."

Philadelphia requested visitors to its Academy of Natural Sciences to make contributions to its building fund last year, and with unparalleled generosity they responded. The amount received during the year was but a fraction less than one cent for every sixty-four visitors.

General Terry has revoked so much of his recent law as declared martial law in Elbert County, Ga., on the recommendation of Hon. Amos T. Akerman, and on his assurance that during the past few weeks there has been manifest improvement in that county, as regards peace, good order and quiet.

Some of the papers seem to think that West Florida is to be annexed to Alabama right away, without as much as saying by your leave to Eastern Florida. We shall, however, probably elect a great many Presidents before that portion of the State relinquishes its hold upon so valuable a section.

North Carolina producers of peanuts complain that their valuable crop suffers great depreciation in Northern estimation through the practice of Northern dealers of mixing the African peanuts with theirs. It is partly for this reason that they loudly demand a protective tariff, which shall keep out the foreign nut and add greatly to their profits.

We have a good fish story from Maryland. As it runs, a man fishing in a river in that State found that his hook was attached to something, and pulling it up with some difficulty discovered at the end of his line a jug holding about half a gallon. Not wishing to lose his only hook, he demolished the jug, and to his great astonishment found that the hook had been swallowed by a monster cat-fish exactly the size and shape of the jug.

It must be a woman who writes to a Detroit paper: "Sitting in a not o'ercrowded hall some evening since, I listened sadly and pitifully to the eloquent words that fell from the lips of a gifted woman. Looking on that lovely, silver-crowned head, I thought how home must be missing her dear presence, if, sad indeed, she had not taught that desecrated home to forget and long for her presence while she is preaching a new Evangel that our Lord and His chosen knew nothing of." We do not think a man would have said "pitifully" or "forget and long for."

In a recent letter to a friend, Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, said: "Those who stood by me in the hour of trial, old Whigs or old Democrats, whites or blacks, Northern men or Southern men, I shall stand by now, taking their devotion in that trial as proof against all questions of faction, color or nativity. My personal devotion to my friends is, however, not the only consideration that shall guide me in my distribution of patronage. It must operate within the limits of my duty to the best interests of the State, the protection of free labor, and the consolidation of the Republican Party of Mississippi."

The Boston *Advertiser's* correspondent gives the following as the quaintly-worded letter from General Tate to President Grant, declining the invitation to the diplomatic dinner at the White House to-night:

"General and Madame Tate have the honor to present their respectful compliments to His Excellency the President and Mrs. Grant, and beg them to accept their sincere thanks for the invitation they have received. While they profoundly feel the honor which is thus conferred on them, and highly appreciate the grandeur of the motives which have caused them to be invited to the table of the First Magistrate of one of the greatest powers of the world, the mournful condition in which they have just been placed by the announcement this morning of the execution in Hayti of the chief whose Government they here represent obliges them to decline this generous invitation. They will always retain in their hearts a high and profound recognition, which will be shared by all the friends of humanity and all the defenders of justice and equality among men, towards the President, the glorious chieftain, standing alone in history, who has not disdained to extend personally his powerful hand to the most humble, to the poor and proscribed, to aid them to rise in the grand interest of humanity, brotherhood and civilization."

THE GLASSON DIVORCE SUIT.

Testimony for the Defence—Mr. Howell's Version of the Story—The Case to be Summed Up To-Day.

The trial of the divorce suit of John J. Glasson against his wife, Margaret A. Glasson, already reported, was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Barnard and a "struck Jury."

Mary Wallace, a former servant in the employ of Mr. John B. Howell, was called by the plaintiff and examined at considerable length. To some extent she corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Howell and her daughter. She said that Mr. Howell told her the next day after Mrs. Glasson and Mr. Howell had been seen together in the same room at the house in Providence, R. I., that whatever she (witness) had seen, she was at liberty to tell to whomsoever she pleased; that if she went beyond what she had seen, she must expect to see herself in State Prison.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's testimony, Mr. Hill opened the case to the jury, for the defendant, in a brief address.

John J. Glasson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Glasson, was examined by Mr. Courtney. He said he was about 29 years of age. Some years ago his mother brought an action against his father for the purpose of obtaining a decree of separation from bed and board, on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment. At that time the father and mother were living in Brooklyn. A decree of separation was granted by Judge Lott, of the Supreme Court, Kings County.

John B. Howell was called by the defendant as a witness, and testified that he is now 69 years of age; that he has been married to Mrs. Howell about nineteen years; he had been acquainted with the Glasson family about thirty-three years; the relations between himself and wife had not been happy since the daughter Libby was two or three years old. The occasion of the unpleasantness, witness said, was that he had not theretofore had the means to support his wife in such style as she demanded. She used to go to Saratoga and other places; he could not accompany her for want of means. In 1868 he commenced a suit against for abandonment, as he had before told her he would do, if she did not alter her conduct, and stay at home as a wife ought. Witness tried to get her to sign a deed with him, but she refused, and said to him he might do his ——, she would never sign a deed or other paper for him. When witness saw that it was necessary to have some one in his house to act as a companion for his daughter, he told his wife as much, and having known Mrs. Glasson for a long time, he employed her as such companion. His wife knew that she was coming. The necessity of such a companion was induced by reason of the almost constant absence from home of the wife. The witness here proceeded to explain from a diagram the situation of the rooms which Mrs. Glasson, his wife and himself occupied in the house at Providence. He described the color of his pants and vest, which he wore on the night in question, as being light; he took off his collar, cravat and boots in the parlor, he said, because it was a warm night. He never saw anything improper in Mrs. Glasson's conduct; never had any improper intimacy with her. He had always considered her a proper person. Mrs. Glasson introduced witness to his first wife. He was on such terms of intimacy with her that he addressed her as Margaret. When the daughter Libby came into the room with a candle, witness was standing by Mrs. Glasson's bed talking to her about some business matters. He was dressed with light-colored pants and vest, and was no more relieved of his clothing than he was when in the parlor. Mrs. Glasson was in bed with her face to the wall. Witness never made any threats to his daughter or any other person, that he would take her life, or that he wished he had choked the mother and daughter; he said to the daughter next morning that if she ever said anything about what transpired the evening previous, he, witness and the daughter, would be two. That was the strongest language he had ever used on the subject. Witness told the servant, Mary Wallace, that she could tell all she had seen,—beyond that she must say nothing.

Upon the cross-examination by Judge John K. Porter, Mr. Howell, the witness, was asked as to his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments. Mr. Howell hesitated for some time and finally said that he had a sort of spiritualistic belief on the subject. Judge Porter did not press the point much further, but commenced to examine him on the issues involved. The witness was examined in the most searching and critical manner by Judge Porter for at least one hour. At the end of that time,

Mrs. Glasson was called by the counsel for the defendant, the plaintiff having rested his case, and an effort was made to get in the testimony of the defendant. Judge Barnard decided that according to the statute the wife cannot be a witness against her husband in an action of this nature.

The trial of the case will be resumed to-day.

RUFFIANISM RAMPANT.

Another Citizen Assailed at His Own Door—The Murderer Foiled by Accident—Desperate Affray in the First Ward.

The example of the murderer Reynolds is contagious, and the gangs of ruffians prowling about the streets at all hours of the night, who are invariably armed to the teeth, have been emboldened by the impunity allowed their class to commit or attempt murder on all occasions and upon the slightest provocation. The latest cases showing the boldness of the ruffianism in the City are the following, both occurring Monday night:

About 10 o'clock John Fisher, a plumber, who lives at No. 5 Canal-street, was standing at his own door, when, three drunken desperadoes passing by, paused to load him with opprobrious epithets, which he resented; they next assaulted him in a savage manner, and while the scuffle was going on one of them drew a pistol and fired upon Fisher, but fortunately with such unsteady aim that the ball passed through the door near his side leaving him unharmed. At this moment Officer McGuire, of the Seventh Precinct, who had been attracted by the disturbance, rushed upon the scene, and the ruffians flying in precipitate haste, he pursued, and succeeded in arresting the one who had fired the pistol, and who, when arraigned at the Station House, gave his name as Joseph Bulch. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice Scott, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

At a later hour of the night, Patrick Kelly, proprietor of the drinking saloon No. 37 Front-street, was ejecting a drunken man from his house, when the latter turned upon him and gave him a severe stab. The assailant instantly fled, and, Kelly refusing to give any information concerning him, the Police were powerless to follow him. The wounds of the injured man were dressed by Dr. Shine, and he was left in his own house.

The Eighteenth-Street Distillery Case—Another Useless Government Witness.

Another examination took place in the Eighteenth-street distillery case, yesterday, during which a new witness, named Maxmilian Fatzor, appeared for the Government, having volunteered his services.

Fatzor testified that he had been employed in the distillery a portion of the time specified in the complaint; did not know anything about the pipes or times of removal of spirits except from his diagrams and memoranda, which were at present in Cincinnati; did not know at the time what constituted an illicit removal of spirits; did not know the requirements of the law, but made diagrams and memoranda, thinking they might be useful; had made an affidavit for the defence, and had subsequently been requested by an agent of the Rev. Warrick Martin to come up and give evidence for the Government; threats had been made against his life since the last examination, in consequence of which he had had his life insured; did not know by whom the threats were made; did not pay any money for the policy; the agent bought wine of him, and he took it out in insurance; had not told the District-Attorney that threats had been made against him this morning; he wanted to tell the truth, but could not do it without his papers.

Earnest Smith was then examined, but knew nothing, except that an iron pipe ran across one corner of the mash cellar, from the still, in the direction of the Nineteenth-street establishment, from which he and the hands were in the habit of drawing whisky whenever they wanted a drink, from a leak established by themselves.

At the conclusion of Fatzor's testimony a Deputy Marshal was instructed to watch him, and to prevent him from leaving the building.

Further evidence will be taken in the case to-day.

Raids Upon River Thieves—Arrest of Two Notorious Depredators.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers Hannon and Hosey, of the Harbor Police, were patrolling the North River in a small boat, when they discovered off Pier No. 37 a boat pulled by two men, who, upon finding themselves noticed, pulled hastily into Pier No. 39 and jumping ashore ran up Vestry-street. The officers also pulled in and pursued, raising an alarm as they ran, which caused the fugitives to be intercepted and arrested by Officers Stevens and Corwin, of the Fifth Precinct. The prisoners proved to be two notorious river thieves named Andrew Mack and John Griffen, and on the person of the latter were found a revolver and a formidable knife. Their boat was found to contain seventeen tubs of butter, six being marked F. Bloom, No. 278 Washington-street; four marked J. D. Sloat and S. P. W., No. 329 Washington-street; four marked Geo. A. Boyce & Co., No. 63 Pearl-street, and three marked Noble & Betts, No. 38 Warren-street. The prisoners were locked up at the Leonard-street Station House and Officers Hannon and Hosey taking possession of the property, proceeded to hunt up the owners to make complaints against the marauders. During the forenoon Thos. W. Tilden, an employe of the Erie Railway, made affidavit before Justice Dowling that the butter had been stolen from the barge *Rowland*, while in the custody of the Railroad Company. The prisoners were remanded for examination.

At an earlier hour of the night Officers Doyle and Lawler, also of the Harbor Police, discovered, on Pier No. 16 East River, ten bags, containing 500 pounds of cotton, which proved to have been stolen from the steamer *Ellen S. Terry*. The property was returned to the owners, but in this case, the thieves not being seen, no arrests were made.

A BROOKLYN SWINDLE.

A Big Job Unearthed—Plan to Defraud Neighbors for Personal Convenience—Sneaks at Albany.

A case of sneak thieving on an extensive scale has just come to the surface in one of the outer wards of Brooklyn, the Eighteenth, which includes that region the inhabitants of which rejoice to call Bowronville. A meeting was held at Dahlbender's Hotel, Johnson-street, E. D., on Monday evening, in relation to a proposed scheme of sewering and canaling in the Eighteenth Ward, Mr. Henry Conklin in the chair, and Mr. Geo. E. Devyr acting as Secretary.

Mr. Thos. A. Devyr presented the following statement, on the authority of Mr. Bartlett, the Surveyor engaged in this business:

Over a year ago Mr. Geo. C. Bennett, Mr. Thos. W. Field, of the Board of Assessors, Mr. Meeker and others living in Bowronville, projected a main sewer to drain the Twenty-first Ward, down through the Eighteenth Ward into Newtown Creek several hundred yards below the furthest bridge on Metropolitan-avenue. They stated that an estimate of work furnished to them at the City Hall amounted to $250,000, but Mr. Meeker added $50,000 more, which would, he said, meet all contingencies. They applied to the last Legislature and got a law through authorizing them to appropriate this amount. But two or three weeks ago they got together again and planned a bill to be pushed through the Legislature for $300,000 more. Now, on recent investigation by Mr. Bartlett, the truth came out that the first estimate was $600,000, and that they had made a false statement in order to get in the smaller amount as an entering wedge.

Mr. Bartlett was present at their recent meeting, and charged them with this fact; also, advised that an open drain should be adopted when they reached the low grounds. But these gentlemen rejected this advice, and resolved unanimously that the full sewer should be made the whole length, as above described. This presented that novelty in engineering, an elevated sewer for to drain such an extensive surface, it must be four or five feet in diameter. At the junction of the creek the bottom of the sewer must be one or two feet above low tide, to allow its contents to run off. This would raise its arch to a level with the meadow land. From this point of departure to the head of tide water at Johnson-street, lies a dead level a distance of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. To give a descent the sewer must rise at least six inches in 100 feet, so, by the time it reached Johnson-street, it would be hung in mid air fifteen to twenty feet above the surface of the earth.

Mr. Totans, Alderman of the Ward, said he went for the sewer, and in consequence of the fall of brick to $7 a thousand, they could construct the whole of it for some $520,000. As for the height of the sewer he asked the meeting to suspend judgment till he would bring a man to show how that would be. He was not a politician, he said, although an Alderman, and he always went for the good of the poor.

The Chairman said he was glad to find there was one Alderman who did nothing for himself and everything for the poor. He had no notion to have his property confiscated for the privilege of receiving the drainage of the Twenty-first Ward.

The Secretary said he had been informed by a gentleman connected with the Water Board that the job would cost over $1,000,000 before it got through. Were the people willing to pay that amount for a thing they did not want for twenty or thirty years to come, and if a canal were constructed, never would be wanted at all! A vote was here taken. The sewer was unanimously repudiated, and a Committee was appointed to get a remonstrance signed and forwarded for presentation to Senator Murphy and Mr. Assemblyman Droll.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Further Details Regarding it from the Annual Report—Improvements Effected and in Progress.

The thirteenth annual report of the Central Park Commissioners, of which we have already published a full abstract, contains some details of interest which we present in a condensed form, as follows:

The forces of the Park have been generally engaged in maturing plans for future operations. The Belvidere at the high ground is advancing. The massive foundations of Merchants' Gate have been nearly completed. The house at the play ground is completed. The children's cottage is completed. The dairy is prosperous; it is arranged for the convenient serving of milk. The ceiling of the terrace with encaustic tile, and the ornamental ribs of iron has been finished, and all that remains to be completed is the glass panel that is to admit light upon the statue assigned to occupy the central space immediately under it. The maze, or labyrinth, is complete. A fountain has been arranged at the Harlem Lake by which a high jet of water is played. A further portion of the exterior wall of the Park has been completed. Part of the wall on Eighth-avenue, from the Merchants' Gate to Transverse Road No. 1, has been removed and rebuilt to meet change of grade. Large stone of Westerly granite for the Terrace fountain has been contracted for. A bronze figure for the fountain is now being cast at Munich. A large horse-drinking fountain at the Circle, is under way. A new house has been built on the south beach of the Lake, readily moveable for the use of skaters.

For purpose of compacting the bed of the roads a steam road roller has been imported, weighing fifteen tons. The total amount expended during the year for construction was $340,265 91. A number of public-spirited gentlemen have taken measures to obtain by private contribution a sufficient sum of money for the purpose of purchasing several large European collections, illustrative of natural history, to be deposited in the Park Museum. The collection contains 12,770 specimens. Additions to the Museum have been made, a detailed statement of which is given in an appendix. Professor Hawkins has been engaged in advancing the group of fossil animals, more fully alluded to in a former report.

The work on the Zoölogical Gardens is proceeding rapidly. A list of the living birds and animals in the Park is given in detail. The Meteorological Observatory has, during the past year, attained a degree of excellence, and is now not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. Tables of the weather are given in an appendix. The plans for an astronomical observatory are under discussion. The subject of pavement is discussed at length. The Board have tested such of the pavements as seemed likely to prove advantageous, at a limited expense.

The amount of rain that fell in 1869 was less than in either of the two previous years. The subject of road sprinkling is discussed, and much valuable statistical information is given in relation thereto. A compound of well-known deliquescent salts, used in Liverpool and London with great success, will be tried upon the roads during the coming Spring and Summer. The carriage service at the Park has proved a success, 68,557 passengers having been carried during the year. The musical entertainments have been conducted as usual, with great success. Thirty concerts were given during the year.

The number of passengers carried in the boats on the Lake during the year was 125,980. The children's department of the Park has been the subject of constant attention. Small carriages, drawn by goats, are hereafter to be provided for the use of children. The usual interesting statistical tables of skating days during the past eleven years is given. The number of visitors at the Park continues undiminished. The tables annexed show: Pedestrians, 3,265,541; equestrians, 54,611; vehicles, 1,340,697. The increased valuations of the three wards surrounding the Park from 1856 to 1869 was $123,795,178. The correspondence relative to the presentation of the statue of Columbus, by Marshall G. Roberts, and the Humboldt monument are given in the appendix. A large number of gentlemen, interested in the subject of musical culture, have organized themselves to celebrate the Beethoven centennial, and have asked the Board for permission to erect a building upon the Park for that purpose.

The number of arrests during the year was seventy-eight less than in any one of the previous years. The details of the cost of maintaining the Park are given in the Treasurer's account, which accompanies the report. The subject of providing a parade ground for the military of the First Division National Guard of the State of New-York is discussed. Statistics are given respecting all the works under the charge of the Park Commissioners outside of the Park at great length.

Personal.

Ex-Governor A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Hon. Amos L. Wood, of Boston; Hon. W. R. Evans, of Philadelphia; and Chauncey Coon, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. General James H. Bowen, of Chicago; Hon. F. Blackburn, of Philadelphia; Hon. James Roy, of Watervliet; General H. B. Pierce, of Baltimore; and Hon. H. B. Plant, of Georgia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Senator Lane, of Indiana, is at the Everett House.

Excursion of the Health Officers to the Quarantine Islands.

A large party of gentlemen connected with the Quarantine Department and Board of Health made an excursion yesterday to the Hospital Islands, on board the *William Fletcher*. The party comprised Mr. Cyrus Curtis, ex-President of the Quarantine Commission; Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, Dr. A. N. Bell, and Mr. Samuel Barton of the Quarantine Commission; Dr. John Swinburne, ex-Health Officer; Dr. John M. Carnochan, present Health Officer; Henry W. Johnson, Counsel to the Quarantine Commission; Captain James O'Rourke, Superintendent of Quarantine Hospitals; George N. Stebbins, Secretary to Quarantine Commission; Dr. Kenneth Reid, Deputy Health Officer; Frank Swift, Builder of Hospitals; Martin [illegible], Ship News Collector; Charles Goodwin; John W. Price, architect of Quarantine Hospitals, and Dr. Steven Smith, Board of Health. The steamer at Brooklyn took on board Mayor Kalbfleisch. At Staten Island Dr. Anderson came on board. The first regular stoppage was made at Island No. 2, built on a sand bank, but so firmly fortified by artificial rocks that it is likely to stand many a year. This island is built in the form of a sexagon, and when complete will contain five acres of ground. The wood work is very firmly set, being all dovetailed. The wall is built twenty-four feet high, and at low water will be eight feet and at high water fourteen feet above the level of the sea. This island is intended for the use of the healthy passengers, so as to fumigate them and send them on shore without delay. After a delay of about ten minutes the *Fletcher* made for Island No. 1, where the whole party landed. This island is very firmly erected and supported by able breakwaters. The main building is 280 feet in length, and contains ten wards, all well ventilated. Each ward has a stateroom and bedroom for nurse attached. On the New-York side of the island is the drying room and dead house. There is only one patient in the hospital at present, a colored man, laid low with yellow fever. These islands are immensely superior to the old hulk ships in the way of accommodation. The company partook of lunch on the Island, Mayor Kalbfleisch presiding, and speeches were made by Dr. Smith, Mr. Lincoln, Dr. Carnochan, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Hunt, Dr. Bell, Dr. Swinburne, Mayor Kalbfleisch and Mr. Johnson. Shortly after 3 the party returned on board the *William Fletcher* and were safely conveyed to New-York. Dr. Carnochan is in charge now as Health Officer.

MEETING OF VESSEL OWNERS.

Election of Officers—Proposed Changes in the Pilot Laws.

The Vessel Owners' and Captains' Coöperative Association of this City held its first annual meeting yesterday at No. 50 Pine-street, Mr. Jas. A. Van Brunt, President, in the chair. After the dispatch of some unimportant business the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—James A. Van Brunt. First Vice-President—Captain Nelson Edwards. Second Vice-President—William W. Baker. Treasurer—Lemuel H. Hopkins. Corresponding Secretary Smith W. Haines. Recording Secretary—S. C. Cornish. Board of Directors—Abiel Abbot, Thomas P. Ball, Captain David T. Bayles, James A. Bayles, Captain Joseph Bayles, Captain James R. Beers, Andrew J. Bentley, Captain Amos Birdsall, Captain Charles Burnett, Jesse Carll, Paul A. Cartwright, Thomas P. Cooper, Captain Thomas C. Cranmer, John Curtin, Captain Frederick Davey, Captain Henry Davey, Lewis S. Davis, Job Falkinburgh, Captain T. J. Falkinburgh, H. P. Brown, Isaac Hall, Charles L. Hatch, Charles E. Jayne, William H. Kenzel, Edwin R. Kirk, H. W. Loud, Stephen H. Mills, John E. Miller, George M. Sargent, Henry P. Simmons, George M. Smith, Oliver P. Smith, Henry N. Squire, Samuel S. Thorp, John Van Boskirk, William H. Waterbury, Captain John P. White, Captain Daniel S. Williams, John T. Williams, A. H. Wood.

A committee of three was appointed to go to Albany to press the favorable action of the Senate Committee on the bill introduced by Senator Pierce, making some changes in the pilot laws of the State. This bill makes it optional with the masters of vessels to employ a pilot or not, and in case none is employed, the fees are not required to be paid. Jesse Carll, A. H. Wood and L. H. Hopkins were appointed as such committee, and the name of Nehemiah Hand was added by a vote of the Association. An amendment to the Constitution was adopted, fixing the fee at $10 for vessels of 100 tons and less, and four cents for each additional ton over 100, which shall constitute such vessel, and its master, a member for one year, entitled to the protection of the Association.

A petition to Congress was received from the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of Philadelphia, and submitted to the members for signature, which prays, first, for a general law regulating the taxes upon and fixing equal protection and taxation upon vessels of the several States; second, an act allowing a drawback of the duty on all materials used in the construction, outfit and repair of vessels; third, the establishment of Government storehouses, from which vessels may obtain stores less all duties; and fourth, the repeal of the annual tonnage tax of thirty cents per ton.

Congress is also petitioned in this document to protect all engaged in navigation from illegal, unnecessary, or onerous exactions of pilots, port wardens, harbor masters and port collectors by the passage of such an act as will prohibit the passage of any laws levying duties or taxes on vessels arriving at or departing from different ports of the United States.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday, Dr. Thorne, President, in the chair.

Mr. Hall reported on behalf of the Library Committee a resolution to the effect that A. S. Barnes & Co. be requested not to stamp the books they sell to the Board in any way in future. [This referred to an unseemly stamp on the title page, as follows: "Furnished to the Brooklyn Board of Education at a special price. For the exclusive use of Brooklyn public schools."]

A long and excited discussion took place on the subject, in the course of which Messrs. Thomas Kinsella and Thomas H. Field charged that the Library Committee, being opposed to the new system under which the contracts for books had been made, they were doing all in their power to throw obstructions in the way.

Mr. Carroll took the ground that when the books were bought and paid for according to contract, neither the Board nor the publisher had a right to stamp or deface the books he paid for.

The recommendation of the Library Committee was adopted.

Mr. Cadley, of the Committee on Music, reported that the sum of $572 was now due on pianos now in use, and that the schools noted as follows are destitute of any musical instruments: Grammar schools, Nos. 4, 28 and 30; primary schools, Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10 and 12; colored schools, Nos. 2 and 3.

The Committee recommended the purchase of pianos from the factory of Messrs. Ihne & Son, at $260 each; and offered a resolution providing for the payment of the sum of $572 due on instruments now in use, and the purchase of pianos for grammar schools Nos. 5, 9, 14, 21, 24, 26, 28, two for Nos. 30 and 32; primary schools Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, and colored school No. 1.

Mr. E. B. Moore presented a minority report recommending the Weber piano at $375 each.

Mr. Hennessey moved that the two reports be laid on the table and printed. The motion was lost.

Mr. Kinsella moved that in order to have an equal distribution of the $4,427 appropriated for pianos, the sum of $260 be appropriated to each school mentioned in the report.

The motion, after considerable debate, was carried, and the Board adjourned.

Escape of Mary Ann Smith from a Convent.

The case of Mary Ann Smith, whose unjust imprisonment for becoming a Methodist, created so much litigation and newspaper comment last year, has just received its finale. It will be remembered that her father, who is a Roman Catholic, had the girl arrested and confined in St. Mary's Convent, South Orange, N J., and subsequently in the House of the Good Shepherd, a Catholic institution in this City, for having renounced her faith and become a Protestant. The Newark Conference, with the late Rev. H. Mattison as its champion, took up the young woman's cause, but the New-York Courts declined to interfere with her father's right to imprison her so long as she was under age. A few days ago she effected her liberty by escaping from the institution named, and she is now receiving the protection of a Christian family here.

Chess Game—Thompson vs. Perrin.

The following interesting game was played in the Brooklyn Chess Club Tournament between Messrs. A. Thompson and Frederick Perrin:

	THOMPSON. White.	PERRIN. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3.	B to Q Kt 5.	Kt to K B 3.
4.	P to Q 3.	B to Q B 4.
5.	B takes Kt.	Q P takes B.
6.	P to K R 3.	Castles.
7.	Q Kt to B 3.	P to K R 3.
8.	B to K 3.	B takes B.
9.	P takes B.	Q to K 2.
10.	P to Q R 3.	Kt to K R 4.
11.	Q Kt to K 2.	P to K B 4.
12.	P to Q B 3.	P takes P.
13.	P takes P.	B to K 3.
14.	P to Q B 2.	R takes Kt (a.)
15.	P takes R.	Q to R 5 ch.
16.	K to Q 2.	R to Q sq ch.
17.	K to Q B 29.	Q to K B 7.
18.	P to Q Kt 3.	Q takes K B P.
19.	K to Q Kt 2.	Q takes K P.
20.	Q R to Q.	R to Q 3.
21.	K R to K Kt.	B takes R P.
22.	P to Q Kt 4.	B to K 3.
23.	R takes R.	P takes R.
24.	R to K Kt 6.	B to Q B 5.
25.	Kt to Q B.	P to Q 4.
26.	P takes P.	B takes P.
27.	Q to R 6.	Kt to K B 5 (b.)
28.	R to Q 8 ch.	K to B 2.
29.	Q to B 5 ch.	K to K 2.
30.	Q to B 8 ch.	K to K 3.
31.	R to K 8 ch.	K moves.
32.	Q mates.	

(a) A perfectly sound sacrifice.

(b) Up to this point black had a virtually won game, but this move was an inadvertence, which speedily turned the tables in white's favor.

Castle Garden Labor Statistics.

During the two weeks ending on the 31st ult., 354 male and 361 female immigrants were provided with employment through the Castle Garden Labor Exchange. The total number applying for engagements was 901, while the total number of orders of employers was 822. The average rate of monthly wages offered to the male immigrants was $9 50, the rate for females being fifty cents less. The following is a classification of the labor: Mechanical, 145 males; agricultural, 209 males; skilled, 6 females; unskilled, 355 females.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Burning of a Cotton Warehouse—Loss $30,000.

Yesterday at noon the workmen employed in the cotton warehouse of R. T. Wilson, Nos. 504 and 506 Washington-street, closed the doors as usual upon going away to dinner. During their absence smoke was seen issuing from between the crevices of the doors, and an alarm of fire being given, Captain McDonnell, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was quickly on the ground with his command and, breaking open the door, began fighting the flames, which appeared to have originated immediately at the front doors. Meantime the engines arrived under Chief Perley, and the interior was speedily being drenched with water. The usual obstinacy of cotton fires was, however, encountered, and the fire was only finally extinguished by dealing with each bale of cotton separately by tumbling it into the street, where the flames in it were extinguished. This was very tedious work, and meantime the flames crawled throughout the entire building, and reached a lot of hay at the rear, which burned more freely than the more tightly-packed cotton, and was entirely consumed.

Twelve hundred bales of cotton, most of which had been received during the morning, together with 800 bales of hay, were in the building at the time, and as the latter were wholly destroyed, and not a bale of the cotton saved in an undamaged condition, the loss on contents cannot be less than $25,000. This loss falls upon several owners, as the property was held by Wilson upon storage. The loss on building is estimated at $5,000 and is covered by insurance for that amount, so that the owner, Cyrus Olmstead, is uninjured by the calamity, which is a repetition of one of a precisely similar character occurring in the same building about a year ago. On this occasion the fire was more obstinate, requiring a much longer time to extinguish, thus greatly increasing the labors of the firemen and policemen.

Excise Fees Increased.

The agitation in the Legislature of the question of the modification or repeal of the Excise law, has induced a modification in the administration of the law by the authorities in this City. Consequently there was a special meeting of the Board of Excise held yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted declaring that licenses shall hereafter be granted to applicants for three months instead of one year, and that a proportionate amount of fees be exacted. This action is predicated upon the assumption that within this period the law will be either annulled or materially altered by the Legislature, and provision is made in that case for returning the excess of fees that may now be received.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 238—Jervey vs. Hart.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Anderson vs. Walsh.	343—Darley vs. Cheesebrough.
183—Froelech vs. Doyle.	345—Shannon vs. Graw.
163—Redman vs. Sexten.	346—Mathew vs. Barnaby.
4577—Kuhlke vs. Solomon.	347—Young vs. Fielder.
176—Ellis vs. Kimball.	
177—Heinberg vs. McKenna.	

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calender called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
309—Vidal vs. Bodell.	354—Mount vs. Nussbaun.
161—Hogan vs. Clinchy.	355—Camp vs. Dunham.
231—Morris vs. Clarke.	356—Mills vs. Kirstin.
249—Becker vs. Otten.	357—Kintzinger vs. Kahneveber.
27—Claflin vs. O'Hagan.	358—Mass vs. Butcher.
342—Keiser vs. Anderson.	359—Moissin vs. Mignet.
28—First vs. Miller.	360—De Loynes vs. Broadway and Seventh-street Railroad.
349—Nevir vs. Looran.	
350—Wheeler vs. McMeney	
351—Forbs vs. Hart.	
353—Butcher vs. Luss.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 1.

By Judge Cardozo.

Thomas *vs.* Brundage; receiver may be appointed.

Johanna Angermann, *vs.* Alexander Angermann; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted from bed and board.

Isabella Funk *vs.* John W. Funk; judgment will be granted upon producing proof of service of the summons and default.

Jacob Van Pragg *vs.* Adolph Van Pragg; both motions denied without costs.

Wm. C. Rogers et. al *vs.* The Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company; order settled.

Waddy *vs.* Egan; order settled.

In re. the Guardianship of John D. M. Mesler; reference ordered.

Brakeley *vs.* Tuttle; default ordered.

Riddle *vs.* Sanford, in re. the application of Henrietta Crocheran, and Mitchell *vs.* Benjamin; orders granted.

Rosenblot *vs.* Levy; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nos. 98 and 99.—*Y. P. Garnett, claimant*, vs. *The United States*; and No. 179, *Wm. V. McVeigh* vs. *The United States*.—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the Circuit Court for the District of Virginia.—These cases were now argued together on the merits, a motion made on Friday last to dismiss the case of McVeigh having been denied. The proceedings in the two cases of Garnett (one claiming real and the other personal property) were in the Courts of the District of Columbia, where the property was located, and the information in the case of McVeigh was filed in the District Court of the State of Virginia, the property being situated in Alexandria. In all the cases the seizures were made under the Confiscation act of July, 1862, and the proceedings were made to conform to proceedings in Admiralty and revenue cases as nearly as possible, as required by the seventh section of the act; the trial being had without a jury. The decrees were for the Government, and the cases are now before this Court for review, the claimants contending that there was not a substantial compliance with the Admiralty rules made by this Court, and making other technical objections to the regularity of the proceedings in the Court below. But the main question brought up is the constitutionality of the act; the claimants insisting that it was enacted to punish treason as indicated by its title, and that being such, the provision for the trial of the offender, upon the charge of crime, by a proceeding against his property, to be tried without a jury, is unconstitutional. The offence of treason can be tried only as prescribed in the Constitution, by jury, and then there can be no conviction without the testimony of two witnesses to some overt act, or a confession in open Court. The punishment of crime, it is submitted, by proceedings *in rem.* and by default (as was the fact in one of these cases) is at war with all the provisions of the Constitution in respect thereto. It is contended that unless the crime, for the punishment of which the fifth and sixth sections of the act subject to forfeiture of property, shall be held to be treason or felony. These sections of the act "impose excessive fines" within the meaning of the eighth article of the amendments to the Constitution; and, if the crime be treason or felony, the accused cannot be held to answer except in strict conformity with the requirements of the fifth article of the amendments of the Constitution. The Attorney-General maintains the constitutionality of the act, and insists that in the exercise of its municipal and sovereign rights, Congress had the right to prohibit, under penalties, the offences named in the fifth and sixth sections of the act, and to provide that these penalties should be enforced by proceedings *in rem.*

G. W. Brent, C. A. Wattles, Caleb Cushing and B. R. Curtis for the plaintiff in error; Attorney-General Hoar and Assistant Attorney-General W. A. Field for the Government.

S. O. Thatcher, of Kansas, James F. Hoyt, of California, and William C. Reynolds, of Illinois, were admitted to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM.

THE WESTCHESTER TAXPAYERS—ALLEGED ILLEGAL LAWS AND FRAUDULENT EXECUTION—IMPORTANT OPINION.

Patrick H. Hanlon vs. *The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County et al.*—This is one of the suits brought to stop the wholesale laying out of avenues and streets in Westchester County, which the taxpayers, or at least some of them, claim has raised the taxes to seven per cent. on the property, and whose charge they claim has been increased by fraudulent making up of accounts. The following opinion of Mr. Justice Tappan states quite fully the facts in this particular case, and his conclusions on them.

Tappan, J.—The plaintiff brings this action as an owner of land on Madison-avenue in the town of West Farms, and seeks an injunction restraining the collection of a tax amounting to $37,150 and that the Commissioners named in this act of 1869, authorizing the laying out of Madison-avenue as a highway be perpetually restrained, &c. The plaintiff alleges as grounds of action among others, that he is an owner of lands on Madison-avenue; that on the 11th day of May, 1869, the act in question was passed; that the Commissioners named in the act proceeded to act under the same, and illegally agreed to pay some owners of land to be taken for the avenue as damages therefor, the sum of $3,500; that no compensation has been paid to the plaintiff, nor has compensation to any person been ascertained by a jury or by Commissioners appointed by a Court of record. And for special damage the plaintiff avers that the Commissioners named in the act and those with whom they have contracted, are proceeding to work and grade the avenue, to cut down and through embankments and to fill low grounds, and at the entrance to the avenue at Morris-street have blasted through thirteen feet of rock, preventing plaintiff from having access to his property; that great injury is caused to the plaintiff's property by cutting off all ingress and egress by flooding with water, destroying shade trees, fences, &c., and that thereby a public nuisance is created specially injurious to the plaintiff; that the Commissioners have prepared an estimate, in writing, of work to be done, as follows: Right of way, $3,500; grading, $25,000; dry masonry, $7,500; counsel fees, $150; surveyors' fees, $1,000; total, $37,150; and have asked that the same be incorporated in the tax levy of the town of West Farms, as a town charge, and that the Supervisor did present a resolution accordingly to the Board of Supervisors, and caused the same to be passed. The plaintiff also alleges that the accounts of the Commissioners or contractors, in reference to the work in question, have not been presented to or audited by the Town auditors, nor has any resolution been passed at a town meeting authorizing the raising of the money; nor has any statement of the improvements or the expense thereof been rendered to the auditors or to any town meeting; that Madison-avenue is not in fact a highway, that a portion of the route is through the private property of Florence A. Everson; that the owners of the land taken, or adjacent to Madison-avenue have not released the same, and that such avenue is therefore a private road. The bonded debt of the town is then set forth at $526,000, principally for roads and avenues under different commissions—that the tax levy for the year is $245,000, or about $7 per $100 of valuation of property in the town, which is estimated upon the assessor's books at $3,376,370, real and personal. The plaintiff avers the act in question to be void for the reasons:—Among others, that it does not actually define the nature of the work or the powers of the Commissioners, that by virtue of the act they propose to take private property for local public use without compensation; that the necessity of the said road has not been determined by a jury of freeholders, and the damages or compensation to be awarded has not been determined in the manner required by the provisions of the Constitution; that the act does not state the tax as required by the Constitution; and that the act is otherwise unconstitutional, because it does not limit the amount of tax to be imposed or sufficiently define the manner of raising the same; that said act does not repeal the existing general law relating to the laying out and working at highways, and pursuant to which the proceedings respecting Madison-avenue should be taken; and finally, that the Commissioners have no power to grade and drain the lands upon Madison-avenue at the general expense of the town. The answer of the Commissioners sets forth that they have proceeded to lay out and work the avenue pursuant to the provisions of the act, and have already done work thereon to the amount of $15,000; that they have by virtue of the authority of said act presented an estimate to the Supervisor, and have asked for the sum of $37,150 for the purposes of said road, and that at the request of said Supervisor the Board of Supervisors did pass a resolution authorizing the raising of that amount, and directing that the same be incorporated in the annual warrant for the collection of taxes for the year 1869 in the town of West Farms. They aver that a certain portion of Madison-avenue has heretofore been dedicated, laid out and worked as a public highway, and they admit that no releases have been given for the land over which the road is laid out, and they aver that they have entered into an agreement with one of the owners, (Everson,) by which a right of way has been acquired and the owner's claim for damages mutually agreed upon at $3,000.

The affidavits of the Supervisor and Receiver of taxes are also presented, showing that the annual tax warrant was made out and delivered to the receiver before the actual service of the injunction, though on the day of its service, and that he had collected a small amount of tax. There is also a certificate of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, showing that on the 2d day of December, 1869, a resolution was passed, and papers presented, as follows:

Resolved, That there be levied, assessed and collected upon the taxable property of West Farms $37,150, for the purpose of working and grading a certain highway in said town known as Madison-avenue, according to an act passed May 11, 1869, and report herewith presented. Estimate of amount required, regulating and grading Madison-avenue: Right of way, $3,500; for grading, $25,000; dry masonry, retaining walls and culverts, $7,500; counsel fees, $150; surveyors, $1,000. Total, $37,150.—Dated Nov. 22, 1869.

John Kerby, Samuel M. Purdy, Albert Ayres, John J. Hunt, Commissioners; John L. Mapes, Engineer.

These are all the papers before the Board relative to Madison-avenue.

The annual tax warrant is also offered, by which it appears that in addition to the other sums of money directed to be collected, there is an item, "for working and grading Madison-avenue, the sum of $37,150." This is a distinct and specific item. The plaintiff, by the affidavits of the Town Clerk and others, shows that no paper was filed in that office in relation to Madison-avenue, save a map and survey filed 30th December, 1869. After the passage of the resolution by the Board of Supervisors, and after the making out of delivery of the tax warrant, that no bill or account has been presented to the Town Auditors, or at any town meeting, in respect to Madison-avenue; and that the town of West Farms is one highway district, and has three Commissioners of Highways duly elected and performing the duties of their office; also showing that Madison-avenue has never been a highway; that a portion of the land now required is private property, and that the whole length of the intended highway for which $37,150 is to be raised, is 6,800 feet, or about one mile and a quarter; that a portion thereof is in front of the Police Station House and Town Hall, which is town property, and that the intended road has there been excavated to the depth of thirteen feet in the solid rock, making the premises inaccessible to the people of the town. One Sebastian Neuberger also joins with the plaintiff in prosecuting the action, and alleges that he is the owner of property on Madison-avenue, consisting of a house and lot, for which he paid $16,000, in March, 1869; and that the Commissioners are filling up the avenue in front of the premises from two to six feet in depth, preventing the use of his basement and stable, and causing the water to overflow his premises, making the use thereof as a dwelling dangerous to health, and entailing loss and damage which cannot be estimated in money. There are many other facts set forth in the papers on either side, and a number of affidavits on either side, which have no bearing and are not considered here. The salient points are here stated, and it remains to determine the law applicable to the case as presented, which will be done in the following order: 1. As to the standing of the plaintiff and those joined with him in maintaining this action. 2. As to the power of the Commissioners under the act. 3. As to the constitutionality of the act. To enable the plaintiff to maintain this action and enjoin the collection of the tax, he must bring his case within some one of the acknowledged heads of equity jurisdiction, which are held to be as follows, (14 New-York, 541, Heyward *vs.* City of Buffalo:) 1. When the proceedings of the subordinate tribunal will necessarily lead to a multiplicity of actions. 2. Where they lead in their execution to the commission of irreparable injury to the freehold. 3. Where the claim of the adverse party to the land bought at tax sale is valid upon the face of the instrument or the proceedings sought to be set aside, and extrinsic facts are necessary to be proven to establish invalidity or illegality. Also where the tax is upon land, and the law allows it to be sold to collect the tax, and the conveyance to be executed by the proper officer would be conclusive evidence of title. In 27 N. Y., 611, Milhaw *vs.* Sharp, the plaintiff's right to an injunction restraining a railway in Broadway was upheld upon the ground of special injury. The plaintiff avers multiplicity of actions, but that does not appear as a fact; he avers irreparable injury to the freehold by the action of the Commissioners, and he specifies the grounds thereof. The defendants generally deny the averment, but do not deny the grounds set forth by the plaintiff. The plaintiff also shows that it does not appear on the face of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors that the tax is illegal, and consequently the proceedings to levy and collect the tax involve a tax sale, and create a cloud upon the title; and in the cases quoted it is held that when a case is presented falling within these exceptions, equity will interpose to correct the excessive litigation, to prevent the irreparable injury, or to remove or to prevent the cloud upon the title. Numerous cases are referred to in which the Courts refuse to restrain the collection of a tax, and among the reasons given therefor it is said "that the usual and undoubted remedy by *certiorari* is always open to every party conceiving himself aggrieved." That writ brings up the proceedings of the inferior body for review and judgment passes directly upon their proceedings. Inasmuch as the *certiorari* to review the proceedings of the Madison-avenue Commissioners has been superseded by another tribunal, it would seem that the plaintiff herein must have an injunction or be without any remedy. After citing numerous instances, the Judge decides as follows: From the facts and the law, I am therefore brought to the conclusion that the plaintiff makes out an apparent case for equitable relief. That such relief in the present aspect of the case can only be had by restraining the collection of the Madison-avenue tax. That no public inconvenience will result therefrom, as it is one specific item, in no way involving or connected with the other items in the tax warrant held by the Receiver of Taxes, and that the collection of such other items need not be delayed except for the brief time required to compute the rate of tax less the rejected Madison-avenue item. The Supervisor having delivered the tax warrant to the Receiver of Taxes before service of the injunction, the motion to continue the injunction as to him is denied with $10 costs, and as to all the other defendants the motion to continue the injunction is granted with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Pratt.

A REAL ESTATE SUIT.

Howland Macomber and Walter H. Macomber vs. *Henry C. Mangel.*—Plaintiffs, who are real estate brokers under the firm name of Macomber & Son, allege that on the 9th of December, 1867, they procured for defendant the purchase of a piece of property on Flatbush-avenue for the sum of $8,000, and after that they state that defendant agreed to pay them $500 if they procured a purchaser for the property at $10,000 before the 1st of May, 1868. Some time in February of that year plaintiffs found a Mr. Halliday who was willing to take the property for $10,500, but when they informed the defendant he refused to sell except at a higher price, and at the same time refused to pay the amount of the commission which plaintiffs allege he had promised them, and they therefore brought this suit to recover that amount, together with interest. Defendant's answer was a general denial.

A CAR PLATFORM ACCIDENT.

Daniel B. Joyce vs. *The New-York and Providence Railroad Company.*—On the 1st of September, 1868, plaintiff was a passenger on the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company from Boston to New-York. He purchased his ticket in Boston and was to be carried by cars from that city to Stonington, Conn., and thence to New-York by steamer. While getting off the cars at Stonington, plaintiff was loaded down with small articles of baggage, and the rush of passengers being very great, as all hands were in a hurry to catch the boat, he was thrown off the platform and fell between two of the cars which were then in motion. The wheels passed over his left leg just below the knee. He was subsequently picked up by one of the Company's employes and his leg was amputated. The injuries he sustained on that occasion and the consequent loss he sustained in his business he estimated at $16,000, and this morning he commenced an action to recover that amount together with interest from the date of the accident. Defendants denied that the accident was caused by any negligence on the part either of themselves or their employes, and allege that it resulted from carelessness and negligence on the part of the plaintiff. Counsel for the plaintiff contended that the accident had resulted from the negligence of the defendants in failing to comply with the statute requiring them to have connecting aprons between the cars. Against this it was urged that plaintiff had contributed negligence on his part in leaving his seat and going out on the platform while the cars were in motion. At the same time he had three small packages in one hand and a satchel in the other, and thus reached the platform so encumbered that he was wholly unable to protect himself, and whether he was crowded off between the cars, or between the cars and the platform, he was unable to say. The Court granted a motion to non-suit on the ground that there was not a particle of evidence in the case to show that the plaintiff was free from default, while on the other hand there was the strongest indications that he was in fault. Counsel for plaintiff were allowed the benefit of an exception to the ruling of the Court.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Edward Van Gaasbeck vs. *The Long Island Railroad Company.*—The commencement of this suit, which is brought to recover the sum of $50,000 damages for injuries caused by the accident on the Long Island Railroad on the 2d of last April, was reported in yesterday's Times. Yesterday testimony for the defence was introduced, for the purpose of showing by experts that the piece of iron picked up by Mr. O'Donnell was not a portion of the broken rail which caused the accident. Much learned information was given in relation to the different qualities of iron, which, however, did not appear to strengthen the defence in view of the fact that one of the jurors showed from the shape of the fracture that the piece of iron did in all probability form part of the rail.

The case will be summed up to-day.

DECISION.

Josephine Gleason *vs.* James Evander Gleason; order, judgment for the plaintiff.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Bixby.

This Court sat for some time yesterday, during which forty petty cases were disposed of.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT ON A BOSTON STEAMER.

Considerable attention was devoted to hearing evidence in the case of one Levy, night watchman of the

Sound steamer *Narragansett*, who was charged with having assaulted Dr. John H. Griscom, a well-known medical gentleman and scientist, residing at No. 42 East Twenty-ninth-street, during a recent trip of the vessel from Boston to this City. According to complainant's story, he was a deck passenger on the steamer while *en route* to Boston, and was allowed to go in the cabin and staterooms. On his return, however, he was interfered with by the defendant, because he made an attempt to go to a stateroom on the upper deck, receiving an assault which caused him palpitation of the heart. Captain Hall, one of the witnesses for the defendant, supposed the complainant to be a cabin passenger at the time of the trip to Boston, and consequently allowed him to enjoy the privileges of that class. The charge for a cabin passage was $5, and for a deck passage $1 less.

The Captain gave orders to the night watchman on the return trip of Dr. Griscom, to stop him from entering the saloon, as he had only paid fare as a deck passenger. Several witnesses gave testimony to the effect that the accused used no more force on Dr. Griscom than was actually necessary, after which Justice DOWLING decided that the complainant was acting in the wrong, and he therefore dismissed the case.

BAD BOYS SENTENCED TO A SCHOOLSHIP.

Two boys named Thomas Cady and Edward White were shown to have stolen a quantity of timber from a lot belonging to Mr. Henry Bergh, the philozooist, in South-street, and were sent to the Schoolship *Mercury*.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 1, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$2,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'62.c	115¾	100 West. Un. Tel....	36
2,550 do......small	115¾	300 do	35⅞
4,000 U. S. 5-20C., '65, new	114½	10 do	35¾
15,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.c	114⅞	200 Quick. M. Co....	14¼
75,000 do	114¾	200 do	14⅜
50,000 do.....s3	114¾	100 Mariposa	10
1,500 do	114⅞	100 Mar. Pf.	20
5,000 Tenn.St.6s.ex c.	54	300 do	20⅛
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	46⅛	400 do.....b3	20⅜
7,000 do	46⅜	200 do...bet. call	20⅛
10,000 do	46¾	10,000 Mariposa Trustee 10s, Certfs	48⅛
75,000 do	47	10,000 do	49
10,000 do.....b10	46⅞	10,000 do	49½
5,000 do.....b10	47	10,000 do...bet. c	49⅜
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	61	10 Del. & Hud. Can.	122
20,000 do	60¾	225 Pacific Mail	40
10,000 do.....b60	61	50 do...bet. call	40¼
10,000 do	60¾	7 A. M. U. Ex.	37½
10,000 Ga. St. 7s	88	100 U. S. Ex.	53
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s,n.	25	40 do...bet. call	53¼
14,000 do	24¾	600 N.Y. Cen. & H.R.	96
5,000 do	24⅝	120,000 N.Y.Cen. &H. R. Ctfs..b. c.	92⅞
78,000 do	24⅛		
1,000 Brook. 6s,W. L.	92	200 Erie R.	24¾
2,000 S. Car. 6s	84⅞	150 do	24⅝
3,000 S. Car. St. new, Jan. & July	82	500 Reading	95⅞
10,000 Missouri 6s	90⅛	40 do	95¾
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds	66⅛	71 Harlem Pf.	141
10,000 do	66⅛	100 L.S. & M. S. R.	84½
6,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., R.	108⅛	900 do	84⅜
		500 do...bet. call	84⅜
		200 Clev. & Pitts.	91⅛
1,000 Erie 2d M., '79..	90	200 do	91⅜
5,000 M. So. S.F. Bds.	97½	600 do	91¾
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	95	200 do	91⅝
		50 Ill. Cen. R.	136⅛
25,000 do	94⅞	150 Chic. & N. W.	72⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d	83	500 do	72¼
10,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	77¾	500 do...bet. call	72⅜
2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	95⅛	5 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	89
		100 do	89⅛
		50 do	89⅜
10,000 Mor.& Es.1st M	100	400 do...bet. call	89⅞
20,000 Col.,C. & Ind.C. 1st M.	72⅛	100 Col., C. & I. R.	74
		400 N. J. Cen. R.	99
35,000 do	73	100 do	99⅛
7,000 Chic.,B.& Q. 8s.	110	200 Mil. & St. Paul	71⅜
2,000 Am. D. & Imp. Co., 7s	94	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86
		400 do.....s3	86⅛
4,500 Va. St. 6s, R.	50	100 T., W. & W.	53⅛
10 Bk. St. of N. Y.	104	50 do	54
5 Bk. of Commerce	120⅛	10 Pitts.,Ft. W. & C. Guar.	88⅛
5 do...bet. call	121⅛		
10 Man. & Mer. Bk.	100	140 do	88¼
5 Fourth N. Bank	102	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	25⅜
50 do	102½	5 Chic. & Alt.	147
100 Merchants' Bank	123	100 Del., L. & W.	105
39 Tenth Nat. Bk.	107	50 Morris & Essex	86⅛
100 Ninth Nat. Bank with priv.	108⅛	100 H. & St. Jos. R.	105⅛
		60 H. & St. J. Pf.	105⅛
200 Cum. C. Pf.	34	90 Dub. & S. C. R.	109
100 do...bet. call	33⅞	60 do	109⅛
10 N. Y. & N. H. R.	136⅛	100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.	18⅛
22 N.Y.& N.H.Scrip	135	100 do	18⅝

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81,R.	118	$12,500 U.S. 5-20C.,'65, new	114⅛
10,000 do	117⅞		
23,000 U. S. 6s., '81, C.	118¼	15,500 do	114⅜
10,000 do	118⅜	500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	114
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62,	115⅞	165,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.	114⅜
7,300 do....small	115⅞	2,000 do	114⅜
3,000 do	115⅞	500 do	114½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	115⅛	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'68.	114⅜
140,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65	115⅛	500 do	114
14,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	111⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	54	400 Mariposa Pf.	20⅛
10,000 Tenn.St.6s,n.s60	47	200 do	20⅜
10,000 do	47⅛	100 do.....b30	20⅜
79,000 do	47⅛	10,000 Mar. Trus. 10s, Ctfs.....b30	49⅛
17,000 Vir. St.6s.,ex.c.	60		
10,000 do	60⅛	1000 Pacific Mail	40
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, n	65	25 do	39⅞
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	41⅛	5 A. M. U. Ex.	37⅛
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s.n.	24⅛	15 U. S. Ex. Co.	52⅛
18,000 do	24	10 do	52⅛
17,000 do...bet. c	85⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	14¼
1,000 S. Car. 6s	85	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	96⅛
2,000 S. Car. St. n., Jan. and July	83	1000 Erie	24¾
		200 Clev. & Pitts	91⅛
2,000 La. 6s, Lev. B.	66⅛	200 do	91⅛
2,000 Erie 5th M	75	200 L. S. & M. S.R.b.c	84⅜
9,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	95	100 Chic. & N. W.	72⅛
		200 do...bet. call	72⅛
6,000 do	94⅞	200 do	72⅛
5,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	73⅛	100 Chi. & N.W.Pf.	89⅛
		100 Mil. & St. P.	71⅛
10,000 do	73⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.	53⅛
200 W. U. Tel.	36⅛	25 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	88⅛
200 do...bet. call	36⅛		
100 do	36⅛	100 do	88
100 Quicksilver	14⅛	100 Del., Lac. & W.R.	105
100 do	14⅛	100 H. & St. J. R.	106
100 Mariposa Mining	10	200 do...bet. call	107
55 Mor. & Essex	86⅛	150 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	106⅛
50 Dub. & S. C. R.	109	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	25⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cumberland	33½	200 L. S. & M. So. R.	84⅛
100 Mariposa P.	20⅛	100 do.....s3	84⅛
100 Quick. M.....b3	14⅛	200 Ohio & Miss...b3	25⅛
100 do.....c	14⅛	100 do	25⅛
100 Pac. Mail	40	100 Chic. & N. W.	72¼
100 W. U. Tel.	35⅞	100 do	72¼
100 do	35⅞	200 Mil. & St. P.	71⅛
100 Reading	95⅞	100 Bos., H. & Erie R	17⅛
100 do.....b3	95⅝	200 do	17⅛
100 Harlem	139⅛	100 Fort Wayne	88⅛
100 Rock Island	114⅛	300 do	88⅛

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 1.

From opening to 12¼ P.M.		200 Rock Island	112¾
200 Rock Island	114	200 do	112½
1500 do	114⅜	100 do	112⅝
100 do	114¼	300 do	112½
200 do	114⅛	500 do	112
300 do	114¼	200 do	113⅛
100 do	114⅛	100 do	113⅜
100 do	114¼	500 do	113⅛
100 do	113⅝	100 do	113⅛
200 do	113¾	100 do	113
100 do	113⅝	From 12½ to 3¼ P. M.	
500 do	113⅜	700 do	114
200 do	113½	200 do	114⅛
200 do	113⅜	700 do	114⅛
100 do	113	100 do	113⅝
100 do	112⅞	150 do	113¾
100 do	112¾	200 do	113⅝

TUESDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The Official Debt Exhibit for January is at hand. The details are presented elsewhere in these columns. A further net liquidation of nearly four millions, ($3,933,664,) is reported, the net aggregate indebtedness, less the cash in the Treasury, being now down to $2,444,813,288, as against $2,448,746,953 at the beginning of the month and year. The Sinking Fund bond purchases and the accrued coin interest thereon now amount to $25,716,080; and the Special Fund bond purchases and accrued interest thereon, to $71,366,303, making the total of both items of bonds bought in, with the accumulated interest thereon, $97,082,383. The currency reserve of the Department at the close of January was nearly nine millions, ($8,690,807,) and the coin balance in the actual ownership of the Government, over fifty-one millions, ($51,268,550,) exclusive of $50,192,180 of coin deposits, represented by outstanding coin certificates. The reserve of currency is stronger than had been anticipated. On the whole, the exhibit is a satisfactory one, and will doubtless strengthen the public credit in the open market.

Assistant Treasurer FOLGER at this port, having received his instructions relative to the Gold sales and Bond purchases for February, announced the Government programme at an early hour as follows: Four millions of Gold are ordered to be sold during February, one million on Thursday next, Feb. 3; one million on Wednesday, Feb. 9; one million on Thursday, Feb. 17; and one million on Wednesday, Feb. 23. Two millions of Bonds are ordered to be bought in within the month,—the first million on Thursday of next week, Feb. 10, and the second million on Thursday, Feb. 24—both specifically for account of the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to the Treasury Department to accept offers of bonds on either day, in excess of the amount, for which offers are invited. Both the sales of Gold, and the purchases of Bonds will be in accordance with previous regulations.

Under the encouraging Debt Exhibit for January the Public Funds closed more firmly, with light offerings of the several issues, and an improved call noted, particularly for the later coin-bearing obligations, and the Currency Six per cents. More liberal investment purchases were reported, partly for the employment of balances, which, in the prevailing abundance of Money for the Street purposes, could not otherwise be made profitable use of in a controllable form.

At the Stock Exchange, the dealings in the Railway and Miscellaneous Share List showed a more active and buoyant market, with a demand very well distributed. The Vanderbilt stocks were very strong all day. The Street operations in the Rock Island shares indicated a weaker and quite fitful movement, the earliest recorded sale having been at 114, the highest at 114⅝, the lowest at 113, and the latest at 113⅞. The general market closed firmly. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 31.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114⅜
American Gold Coin	121⅛	121⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	46⅝	47⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	25¼	24
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅛	96⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	92⅛	92⅞
Reading Railroad	95⅞	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	114¼	113⅞
Northwestern Common	72	72½
Northwestern Preferred	88⅞	89¼
Pacific Mail Company	39⅞	39⅞
St. Paul Preferred	85⅝	86
St. Paul Common	71⅝	72
Lake Shore	84½	84⅞
Erie	24⅝	24⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	25⅜
New-Jersey Central	98¾	98⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 per cent. reg., 1881	118¾	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114¾
6 per cent. coup., 1881	118⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114¾
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅝	10-40 reg.	109¼
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛	6s currency	111⅛

In State Bonds, the business has shown more strength in values and a more confident investment demand. The South Carolina new Sixes were in quick request, and firmer. Tennessee Sixes gained in favor under private reports from Nashville to the effect that the Tennessee Legislature had yesterday adopted a Constitutional provision prohibiting any further increase of the State indebtedness in aid of any internal improvements. The following bids were made for State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex-coup	53¾	Alabama 8s	94
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	47⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	101
Virginia 6s, ex-coup	60¾	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100
Virginia 6s, n. b.	65	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	100
Georgia 6s	80	Illinois Canal Bds, '70	100
Georgia 7s, n. b.	93	Illinois Coupon 6s, '77	100
North Carolina 6s	41⅛	Illinois Coupon 6s, '79	100
North Carolina 6s, n.b	24⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
South Carolina 6s	84⅛	Indiana 5 ₱ cent....x	97
South Carolina 6s, n. b	82	Michigan 7 ₱ ct. W.L.	98
South Car. 6s, Ap&Oc	84	N. Y. Reg'd Bty Loan	108⅛
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. Coup. Bty Loan	108⅛
Louisiana 6s, Lev. B.	66⅛	N.Y. 7s, Canal L'n,'70	101
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B.	78⅛	N.Y. 6s, Canal L'n,'77	105
Connecticut 6s	98	N.Y. 6s, Canal L'n,'78	106
Rhode Island 6s	98	N.Y. 5s, Canal L'n,'74	102

The Railroad bonds continued strong in price, on a fairly active inquiry. The Central Pacific Sixes were buoyant and wanted at 95, and the Union Pacific Sixes at 87.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	86½	Gal. & Chic. Ext	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Gal. & Chic. 2d	92
Erie 1st Ext	94	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	89	Chic., R. I. & Pac	95⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	86	Morris & Essex 1st	99⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	79⅛	Morris & Essex 2d...x	92
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	74⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	96
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	84	N. J. Cen. 2d	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F.,'85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96
Harlem 1st	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	90
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st	109	Chic. & Alton 1st	97⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	93⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc	88
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7₱c.	97⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	79
Cen. Pac. Bonds	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93½
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	87	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	92⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	x80
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	78	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	x100⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	88⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	88⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	x82⅛
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Lack. & West. B'ds	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st	85
Del., L. & West. 2d	94	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	73
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	84	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	x60
Tol. & Wab. 2d	83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	72	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	80
Gt. West. 1st, '68	102	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	x76
Gt. West. 1st, '88	85		

The following bids were made for City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of N. America	100⅛
Manhattan	143	Hanover	105
Merchants'	122	Irving	115
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	138
Union	126	Grocers'	110
America	143¼	East River	106
City	210	Nassau	106
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange, x	125
North River	105	St. Nicholas	125
Tradesmen's	152	Commonwealth	110⅛
Fulton	150	Importers' & Traders'	141
Greenwich	200	Park	163
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Manuf's' & Merch'ts'	100
National	118	Central National	115
Seventh Ward	105	Fourth National	101⅛
State of New-York	103	Ninth National	116
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	122	Tenth National	118⅛
Broadway	124	Oriental	150⅛
Ocean	80	Gold Exchange	55
American Exchange	118	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	111¾
Bank of the Republic	115⅛		

There was very little variety in the Gold speculation, the range of the price having been from 121⅛@121⅝, and the closing quotation 121⅛, or about as on Monday. Some show of activity was reported early in the day, but during most of the afternoon the movement was spiritless, and the market closed dull. The Foreign Exchanges opened a fraction firmer in quotation, but the dealings were not remarkably large, and the price of prime sixty-day sterling bills at the close was no better than 109. The day's Customs receipts were $346,000; and the Coin interest disbursements were quite moderate. Cheap Money was the rule of the street, and the extremes of the bulk of the call loan business were, as for some days past, 4@6 ₱ cent. The City Banks reported exchanges of $79,663,534, and resulting balances of $3,045,447.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

General balance yesterday	$80,766,969 95
Gold receipts	375,811 42
Gold payments	131,034 95
Gold balance	76,035,778 93
Currency receipts	414,670 97
Currency payments	352,557 21
Currency balance	3,793,461 38
General balance	79,931,305 36
Customs	346,000 00

Mr. LEROY NICHOLS, whose failure on Rock Island stock contracts was alluded to in our last, to-day announced the failure to the Stock Exchange, adding that he would settle on all obligations made outside the Exchange in all respects the same as if they had been made within the Board.

At the annual election for officers of the National Stock Exchange, held to-day, Mr. J. B. ROMAR was chosen President: Mr. Isidore Valentine, First Vice-President; Mr. E. B. Tremain, Second Vice-President; Mr. J. F. Norbury, Treasurer; Mr. L. W. Badger, Secretary; Mr. John R. Lansing, Assistant Secretary; Mr. John O. Mott, Chairman Arbitration Committee.

Messrs. LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON advertise $100,000 of the Twenty-year 8 ₱ cent. Bonds of the City of St. Paul, Minn., all that will be issued. The Interest on these Bonds is payable in New-York on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. The whole City Debt is but $660,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made June, 1868, on a basis of 40 ₱ cent. of its real value, was $8,299,975, and the city is represented as having increased at least 40 ₱ cent. in wealth and population.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free, payable Feb. 10.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,822,470.

Messrs. FRANK & GANS announce that they are authorized to offer for sale at 97 and accrued interest the seven ₱ cent. gold bonds of the Chicago and Southwest Railway Company. The bonds are a first lien on the whole property and the franchises of the road, and are guaranteed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$15,755,150	$15,755,000		
Loans	51,635,095	51,809,658	Inc.	$174,563
Specie	1,063,406	995,468	Dec.	67,938
Legal Tenders	13,327,515	13,752,537	Inc.	425,022
Due from Banks	4,663,703	4,342,542	Dec.	321,161
Due to banks	5,888,275	6,179,981	Inc.	290,706
Deposits	33,615,517	33,350,030	Dec.	265,487
Circulation	10,577,215	10,573,468	Dec.	3,747
Clearings	30,328,743	29,149,435	Dec.	1,179,308
Balances	3,542,200	2,463,772	Dec.	1,068,438

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHARITON COUNTY, (MISSOURI,) 10-year 8 per cent. Bonds at 80 flat. Howard County, (Missouri,) 15-year 8 per cent. Bonds at 80 flat. Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent., 75 flat. Evansville, (Indiana,) City Bonds, 7 per cent., May and November. Lafayette County, (Missouri,) 10-year 10 per cent. Bonds, 87½ flat. Pettis County, (Missouri,) 15-year 10 per cent. Bonds, 80 and interest. All other first-class Western securities for sale by ODELL COPELAND, No. 32 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, OF THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF ILLINOIS,

Are selling rapidly at 95 and accrued interest in currency. They are not only CONVERTIBLE into stock at par, at the option of the holder, but are FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

This road is now about completed, as there remained at latest advices only seven and a half miles of track to be laid.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and its earnings are now sufficient to insure the interest on its bonds.

Less than 200 bonds remain unsold, and these will soon be absorbed by the present demand.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ $100,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $760,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1868, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,299,975. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election." The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, Bankers, No. 18 William-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	41	Beef, pkgs	1,800
Beeswax, pkgs	1	Cutmeats, pkgs	443
Cotton, bales	3,850	Lard, pkgs	1,055
Cotton Seed Cake, p's	136	Stearine, pkgs	37
Dried Fruit, pkgs	808	Grease, pkgs	113
Eggs, bbls	350	Butter, pkgs	3,092
Flour, bbls	7,990	Cheese, pkgs	341
Cornmeal, bags	1,500	Tallow, pkgs	65
Wheat, bushels	3,160	Dressed Hogs	946
Corn, bushels	4,800	Molasses, bbls	248
Malt, bushels	1,200	Peanuts, bags	545
Barley, bushels	478	Rice, pkgs	30
Oats, bushels	8,524	Tobacco, hhds	52
Beans, bushels	1,705	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	432
Oatmeal, bbls	150	Whisky, bbls	1,672
Hops, bales	369	Wool, bales	188
Leather, sides	19,501	Moss, bales	60
Resin, bbls	107	B. E. Peas, bags	228
Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	1,750	Sumac, bags	360
Pork, bbls	1,136		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Stadt Basil*, for Cork—62,639 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *C. F. Eaton*, for Marseilles—10,220 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Allemania*, for Hamburg—1,700 boxes Extra Logwood, 303 bbls. Resin, 275 bales Cotton, 4,990 bushels Corn, 11 cases Cigars, 670 bags Coffee, 25 cases Oil Peppermint, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 44 cases Tobacco, 27,174 lbs. Tallow, 25 bbls. Maizena, 500 bags Maize, 2,300 lbs. Grease, 160 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 33 cases Machinery, 200 boxes Extract, 50 tons Lima Wood, 15,743 lbs. Lard, 1,494 bags Pimento, 36 boxes Oysters.

By the bark *Lynith*, for Antwerp—331 bbls. Resin, 286 bbls. Palm Oil, 44 pkgs. Pumps, 16,440 Staves, 500 boxes Extract Logwood, 7,230 lbs. Beeswax, 25 bbls. Potash, 140 bbls. shoe Pegs.

By the ship *Dr. Barth*, for Hamburg—155 Logs Wood, 34 boxes Clocks, 5 boxes Spokes, 1,234 bales Cotton, 500 boxes Extract.

By the brig *Joachim Heinrich*, for Rio Grande—60 bbls. Flour, 7,179 lbs. Lard, 30 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 163 bbls. Resin, 10,080 gallons Refined Petroleum, 100 cases Condensed Milk, 30 cases Spirits Turpentine, 50 cases Blacking, 200 pkgs. Biscuit, 20 boxes Sarsaparilla, 20 boxes Florida Water, 450 doz. Brooms, 41 boxes Clocks, 27 boxes Weights, 200 Oars, 150 cases Oysters, 2,500 reams Paper, 25 boxes Chairs, 20 cases Lobsters, 8 cases Lamps, 1 Velocipede, 43 cases Sewing Machines, 3 boxes Tonic.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in rather better demand at 37c.@38½c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade shows some further slight increase of activity, and prices of seasonable work are well supported. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$3 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C., $1 25@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 90c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former rates, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 43c.@45c., Patent Sperm, 55c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in fair demand at $2 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in very moderate request at drooping rates, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $5@$7 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COCOA—Continues inactive, including Guayaquil, in bond, 12½c.@13c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 25c.@28c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—A very firm but quiet market has been noted for all kinds to-day. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands, here, has been reduced to 52,639 bags by the unusually heavy sales of the week, which amounted to 32,780 bags, (as already reported by us.) No receipts were reported. The stock of Rio and Santos at all the distributing ports is given by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS at 102,139 bags. We quote: Java at 20½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c.; in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb. Cargo prices of Rio and Santos are quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes at 9c.@9¾c.; Fair cargoes at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Good cargoes at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Prime cargoes at 11¾c.@12¼c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, forty-five and sixty days credit.

Stock of Rio in Importers' Hands.

At New-Orleans, bags	14,500
At Galveston, bags	2,000
At Mobile, bags	6,200
At Savannah, bags	3,800
At Baltimore, bags	23,000
At New-York, bags	52,639
Grand total, bags	102,139

A catalogue of Santos Coffee, ex bark *Brazileira*, will be offered at auction on Thursday, Feb. 3.

COTTON—The market has been tame and weak. The main call for lots for immediate delivery has been from spinners, who took 920 bales. The sales to shippers were confined to 200 bales, and to speculators to 15 bales. For forward delivery, 1,375 bales changed hands, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for February and March, on private terms; 800 bales do., April, at 25¼c.; 25 bales do., April, at 25 5-16c.; 250 bales do., June, at 25¾c.; 200 bales average do., February, at 25c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Good Ordinary	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Low Middling	24⅞	25	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25⅛	25⅛	26	26⅛
Good Middling	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,328
Receipts last week	19,187
Receipts the preceding week	18,244
Receipts since Sept. 1	417,532
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,509
Exports since Sept. 1	181,184
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	65,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The inquiry for the leading articles has been somewhat brisker, and rates have shown more steadiness.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in more demand at from 85c.@95c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, yet prices show no material alteration.

FISH—Trade in the leading articles has shown more animation in the main at fairly supported prices. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $26 50@$28 75; No. 2 do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 27½c.@40c. for Scale, and 27c.@30c. for No. 1 box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which show but little change, especially in the instance of low grades, the offerings of which have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$5; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 20@$5 60; good to choice Extra State at $5 [illegible] and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 [illegible] ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@5 00
Extra State	5 20@5 60
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 10@7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 25@6 25
Extra Genesee	6 10@7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@9 25

Southern Flour has been lightly dealt in at unaltered prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $4@$5 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Cornmeal continues very dull at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is slow of sale at $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market for most articles in this line has been quoted firm, though the dealings have not been extensive. Of Layer Raisins, some 2,500 boxes changed hands at $4 45@$4 50 ₱ box. Sales were also made of 40 casks Prunes, 38 bbls. Currants, 25 cases Figs, and 100 bags French Walnuts at about previous figures. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 45@$4 50, currency; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 25@$3 50, currency, ₱ box; Currants at 13¾c.@14c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 24½c.@27c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11½c.@12½c.; Brazil Nuts, 12½c.@12¾c.; Leghorn Citron, 38c.; Sardines, 14c., gold.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown rather more firmness on light offering of Prime, especially of Amber Winter and No. 2 Spring, which have been in most request for shipment and milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 31, chiefly Amber, at $1 30@$1 31, in store and delivered; ordinary No. 1 Spring at $1 23; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 20, chiefly prime Milwaukee, at $1 20, in store; No. 3 Spring, part at $1 15; White Genesee at $1 50; Amber State at $1 30, and White California, part at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been dull and rather heavy. The demand has been altogether in a jobbing way, and mainly for new, which has been in fair supply. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at $1 03@$1 07 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western in store and delivered; 87c.@92c. for New Mixed Western; 93c.@98c., chiefly at 97c., for Yellow; 95c.@$1 03 for White Jersey, Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been very quiet at 85c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@95c. for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull at about previous rates; 3,850 bushels sold, including two-rowed State at from 87c.@90c.; four-rowed do., $1, and Canada East on private terms, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues in very slack demand at from $1@$1 30 ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Oats have been in fair demand, partly on speculative account, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@56c., chiefly at 55½c. for Mixed Western, in store; 59c.@60c. for Ohio, in small lots; 58c.@60c. for State; 52c.@58c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 4,900 bushels Corn and 500 bags Maize for Hamburg, and 60 bbls. Flour for the Rio Grande.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been more inquiry for Bags, which have been quoted firmer, at from 17¼c.@19c. each; sales 200 bales at the latter price. Bagging has been inactive at 20½c.@21c. ₱ yard. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. report the stock now in importers' hands 4,200 bales Bags and 3,300 bales Bagging here, with 4,500 bales Bags and 4,700 bales Bagging at Boston.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and firm at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been a more active inquiry for Jute, of which some 2,000 bales have been taken for immediate and forward delivery, both here and at Boston, at from 4½c.@6½c., gold, ₱ lb., as in quality. Of Jute Butts, 100 bales have been sold at 4c., currency, ₱ lb. In other kinds, there has been but little animation. We quote: American at $196@$210 for undressed, and $265@$315 for dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $250, gold, ₱ ton; Jute at 4½c.@6½c., gold; Manila, 14c.@14¼c., gold; Sisal, 10¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c., currency, ₱ lb. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co., include in the stock of Foreign on hand, 16,390 bales Manila, 4,300 bales of Jute, and 500 bales Butts, here. In Boston the stock of Manila is 8,050 bales; Jute, 880 bales; Jute Butts, 4,200 bales.

HIDES—Business has been on a moderate scale at about previous firm prices. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22c.@22¾c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22c.@22¼c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, selected. Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs. 16c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 21c.@22c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-Salted Hides*, thus: Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12½c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 16c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides*, thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11¾c.@12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12¼c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., Currency. *Upper Leather Hides*.—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@40½c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 33c.@35c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. And *East India Hides* thus: Calcutta Slaughtered, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold.

HOPS—Continue in light demand at about former rates, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@22c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 369 bales; exports, —bales.

LATHS—There has been but little call for Eastern at $2 50 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—A fair business has been reported in Sole at full rates, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ₱ lb. The receipts since our last have been 19,501 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 50 for Common and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has attracted rather more attention, and has been quoted steady.

METALS—A light trade has been reported in Ingot Copper, the sales having been confined to about 110,000 lbs., chiefly at 21¼c. ₱ lb. Pig Iron has been quiet and weak in price; 75 tons Glengarnock Scotch Pig changed hands on private terms. An extensive movement has been noted in American Forge, of which some 4,000 tons common Grey have been placed at or about $30 ₱ ton, which is an exceptionally low rate. Of Foreign Lead, 50 tons Spanish have been sold from dock on private terms; market steady. Tin has been firm, but not active; 1,000 boxes ½ X Charcoal Plates have been disposed of on the basis of $8 25, gold, for I. C., ₱ box; also 50 slabs Straits at 31c., gold, ₱ lb. We quote: Ingot Copper at 21c.@21¼c., chiefly at 21¼c., ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $34 50@$35; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $33@$34; American Forge, $30@$32 50; Scotch Pig, $31 50@$34; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$82 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 20@$6 75, in gold, @ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6@$6 12½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9 50@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 30½c.@31c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 32c.@32½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 29½c.@29¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 37½; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8@$8 25; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8, in gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 10c.@10½. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Holders have been eager to realize, but the demand has been limited, and the tendency of prices has been downward. New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 34c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	......
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	......	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	40c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@65c.	......
English Islands	......	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	......	65c.@80c.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1869.	1870.
Clayed Cuba, hhds	5,634	6,133
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	6,743	9,527
Porto Rico, hhds	584	230
English Islands, hhds	2,198	3,938
Total hhds	15,159	19,828
New-Orleans, bbls	1,045	480

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, but has been without activity, on the basis of $2 15 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. Receipts, 107 bbls.; sales, 700 bbls.; exports, 1,297 bbls. Tar has been in less demand, lower and irregular; 100 bbls. Wilmington were sold, part at $4, but subsequently the prevailing quotation was only $3 75 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been neglected and unsettled. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand and buoyant. Sales 360 bbls., in lots, at 46½c.@47c., chiefly at 47c. ₱ gallon, in part to arrive. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4. Resin, $2 15@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 75@$3 75. Pitch, $2 50@$2 70 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Some export inquiry has been noted for Crude Sperm, of which 1,400 bbls. have been taken at the reduced price of $1 50; also, 250 bbls., for home use, at $1 55 ₱ gallon. Of Crude Whale about 700 bbls. Southern were purchased, for manufacturing purposes, at 70c. ₱ gallon. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been inactive. Linseed has been in demand, and a further sale of 10,000 gallons for Boston delivery has been reported at 89c. ₱ gallon. In other kinds the dealings have been unimportant. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at 89c.@92c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 67c.@69c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JAN. 31.—*Sperm*—Has been in active demand since our last, and the transactions reached 2,015 bbls., as follows: 1,465 bbls. in parcels, (of which 685 bbls. are in bond,) for export at $1 50 ₱ gallon, and 550 bbls. do., for manufacture, at $1 55 ₱ gallon, the market closing very firm at the latter figures, with inquiry for export. *Whale*—Has also been in good request, and we note sales of 500 bbls. Southern, and 215 bbls. Humpback, at 70c. ₱ gallon, and 530 bbls. dark Northern on private terms, all for manufacture. *Whalebone*—There have been no sales in this market. In New-York sales were made of 3,500 lbs. old Arctic, and 2,500 lbs. Northwest at 85c., gold, for export. The market was firmer at the close, 87½c. being offered and refused for Arctic.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	268	721	47,000
Same time last year	2,804		
Exports.			
For the week ending Jan. 31, 1870	....	131	15,100
Previously	271	75	8,147
From Jan. 1 to date	271	206	23,247
Same time last year	1,704		84,9[illegible]

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held firm, but has shown less animation in the dealings, which have been very limited on the basis of 17c., in bulk, here, for early delivery, with sales reported of some 900 bbls., 21c.@21½c., in shipping order, and 21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 400 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in more request, but with freer offerings for both immediate and forward delivery, prices have shown less firmness. Sales have been reported here of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for February delivery, chiefly at 30¼c.; 1,500 bbls. do., February to April delivery, at about the same rate; and 3,500 bbls. do., May delivery, at 31c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, very light transactions have been reported on the basis of 29¼c. for Standard White, for early delivery, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 1,750 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,600 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 10,220 cases and 72,639 gallons. Standard White, in cases, has been in less demand at 37c.@38½c.; Prime White, 38½c.@39½c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues in limited request at 11c.@11½c., in bbls., and 17c.@17¼c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely and has been quoted lower, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$27 for New Mess, closing at $26 50 for round lots; $24 for Western Prime Mess; $26 75 for Thin Mess ₱ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. for New Mess, sellers' option, including February, at $26 50@$26 62½, and March, at $26 62½ ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in light supply and fair demand at from 11¾c.@12½c. for inferior to choice Western, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been salable and steady; sales have been confined to 250 pkgs. at 11½c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at essentially unchanged rates; sales equal to 175 boxes, including Cumberland at 14c.; Short Rib at 15c.@15¼c.; Long Rib at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15¼c.@15½c., and Short Clear at 16c.@16¼c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in better supply at easier prices, leading to a more active business, chiefly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 470 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15¼c.@17¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¾c.@16c. for City, and 16c.@16¼c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also 2,500 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller February at 16¼c.; March at 16¼c.; April, in part, at 16⅜c.; next three months at 16c.; next four months at 16c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams continue in light demand since our last at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. There has been a fair inquiry for desirable lots of Butter at steady rates. We quote: State, inferior to prime, at 27c.@40c.; fancy, 42c.@43c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c., ₱ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 3,092 pkgs. The demand for Cheese has been mainly local, within a range of from 6c.@18c., as the extreme, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 341 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra quality State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb.	38@40
Good to fine quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	35@37
Fair to good quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@34
Common quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	27@30
Extra State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	32@43
Good to fine State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	37@40
Good to fine quality State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	24@37
Common to fair quality State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	26@32
Fair to fine quality Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	30@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime quality Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	22@28
Fair quality Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	18@20
Good to prime quality State Rolls, ₱ lb.	32@34
Good to prime quality Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	28@32
Common quality State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	18@23

CHEESE.

Extra quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	17½@18
Fine quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Fair to good quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Common quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Extra quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Ordinary quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ₱ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb.	6 @12

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1870.

PORK.

	Total new.	Total old & new. Feb. 1, 1870.	Jan. 1, 1870.	Feb. 1, 1869.
Clear	112	112	26	103
Mess	2,945	2,997	1,979	11,471
Thin Mess	265	265	120	385
Prime Mess	681	764	302	1,622
Prime	342	786	532	531
Rumps	74	146	34	117
Refuse Mess	22	33	51	16
Refuse Prime Mess	97	97	2	75
Refuse Prime	....	28	25	15
Other Refuse	36	73	51	132
Uninspected	32,424	32,474	....	21,158
Grand total, bbls.	36,998	37,775	21,769	35,625

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	1,751	3,288	2,978	6,108
Repack'd Chicago do.	468	271	789	10,013
Railroad Beef	....	....	162	....
Refuse Mess	78	173	16	1,894
Other Refuse	16	46	....	529
Tierces Prime Mess	1,022	3,294	2,712	2,637
Country Mess	183	381	466	1,177
Uninspected tierces	4,286	4,381	3,915	16,905
Uninspected bbls.	8,771	8,776	11,706	17,248
G'd tot. tcs. & bbls.	16,575	21,210	22,789	56,511

RICE—Has been in very moderate demand, including Carolina at $6@$7 25, with sales of 100 tierces; Rangoon, $3@$3 25, in gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been generally quiet, but quoted about steady. The stock of Linseed is given by Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. at 115,000 bags here, and 12,217 bags at Boston; same time last year, 16,000 bags here, and 8,100 bags at Boston.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull at former figures. The stock in first hands here is only 600 bags; in Boston the stock is given at 4,447 bags.

SOAP—Has been in limited demand, including Castile at 12½c.@13c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 9½c., and No. 1 at 7c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars have been more active, and rather more steadiness has been noted in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,286 hhds., chiefly common to good refining grades, new crop Cuba at from 9⅜c.@9⅞c., but including some old crop Cuba and Porto Rico grocery grades at 10½c.@10⅞c.; also, 850 boxes Havana, chiefly at 10 9-16c., ₱ lb. We quote nominally: Fair to prime refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9¾c.@10¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10¾c.@11c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 11c.@11⅜c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10½c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in rather better request, but at reduced prices, ranging from 12¼c.@14¼c. as the extremes ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: "Crushed, 14¼c.; Granulated, 14¼c.; Ground, 14¼c.; White A, 13¾c.; Yellow C, 12¼c., cash, ₱ lb."

Stock of Raw Sugar in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1869.	1870.
Cuba, hhds	15,865	44,1[illegible]4
Porto Rico, hhds	5,185	4,547
English Islands, hhds	867	4,322
Martinique, hhds	....	1,285
New-Orleans, hhds	180	....
Total, hhds	22,097	54,258
Total, boxes	15,425	87,790
Total, bags	89,056	242,878
Melado, hhds	265	647

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 70,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅞c.@10¼c.; also 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 15¾c.@16½c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. lb.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately sought after since our last, partly for export, at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 220 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@13½c.; 124 cases 1866 Connecticut (a resale) and 100 cases 1868 Ohio on private terms; and 100 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 05 ₱ lb. Of the business in this line in January, Messrs. M. RADER & SON remark: "It was generally expected that with the beginning of the new year a better demand for Kentucky Tobacco might be looked for; but this was not realized, as since March, 1863, we have had no month with such light sales as during the one just passed, being under 1,000 hhds. Had it not been for a better demand for Clarksville, of which about 350 hhds. were taken for the North of Europe, and about 200 hhds. for other destinations, at 11c.@12c., the home demand would have helped but little, as only about 400 hhds. were sold to manufacturers, chiefly Medium Cutting and Fillers, at 10½c.@12c. Some parties were treating for several large lots, but could not agree about the prices. The fact is, that with the low range of gold, and the very limited demand, exporters expect to get the full benefit of a reduction, whilst, on the other side, factors plead that in view of the small stocks and the high prices ruling in the West for the new crop, they ought to get remunerative instead of losing prices. In Louisville Common Thrash and Black Frosted Stuff, unfit for export, brings 4½c.@5¼c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 6c.@7c.; Sound, 7½c.@8c., and other grades in proportion. Home buyers and strippers are very active, and so long as these are in the market purchases with a view to send to the seaports ought to be suspended until those parties have well filled themselves, as we are convinced that there will be enough left to supply the demand for export. Some few hhds. new crop have been taken by parties as types of what black frost, frosted and sound represent, but for some time to come we cannot look for a demand, unless prices should get materially modified. Quotations continue nominal as follows: Common Lugs, 8c.@8½c.; Good Lugs, 8¾c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9¾c.@10¾c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@11½c.; Good Leaf, 11¾c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@13½c.; Selections, 13½c.@14½c. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—The year opened with a good demand for low-priced leaf, of which several large parcels changed hands at a reduction from previous prices, that no doubt being the incentive which induced these transactions. In Connecticut, the sales were mostly of the crop of 1866, of which several parcels, which had long remained neglected, were taken at prices ranging from 20c.@22½c. ₱ lb., being considered fair rates for the quality of the goods, although probably without any profit to the holders. The dealings in State Seed were limited, very little of this sort being offered. Some large parcels of 1868 Ohio were taken for consumption, it being considered too high for shipping purposes; and, as the market is nearly bare of the inferior grades of Connecticut, this will be used to some extent as a substitute. Pennsylvania remains neglected, owing to the stock of this, being of the finer grades, for which the inquiry is restricted. From what we hear of the dealings in the new crop in the country, there seems to be a desire to uphold the high rates paid last year, and in some instances even higher; but from the views of our principal jobbers, there is but one opinion expressed, and that is, that prices for 1869 crop must rule considerably lower to induce them to operate to any extent. The sales are 1,600 cases Connecticut at 18½c.@20c.@20½c.@21c.@27c.@35c.@35c.@50c.; 160 cases State, 14c.@18½c.; 1,500 cases Ohio, 18c.@20c.@22½c.; 100 cases Pennsylvania, 35c.@37c. We quote as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c., nominal; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@45c.; fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@45c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@47c. *Havana Tobacco*—The sale of this article will reach near 2,400 bales, showing that our manufacturers keep busy notwithstanding their complaints of the competition which they feared, but which so far has not been realized, from the new factories opened at Key West. There does not seem to be any desire to press goods on the market, although the stock is accumulating, but we expect that a great part of the present stock will have to be shipped, as it is too poor for this market. Of the deliveries, near 800 bales were for transhipment. *Yara Tobacco*—Although several large sales have been made in this sort, and we hear of some 446 bales sold to arrive, yet the general inquiry is small, but from the light quality of the Havana crop it will, no doubt, soon be more inquired after. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c., currency; Good, 90c.@95c., currency; Fine, [illegible]; Yara—I cut, [illegible] 85c., currency; II. cut, $1 02½@$1 08, currency; [illegible] average lots, [illegible], currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Has witnessed a very active market, principally for Southern trade, in common and medium goods of bright work, at advanced prices. For export there has been a steady demand in small parcels. Prices close firm, with a moderate business. We advance our quotations for bright work. We quote: Black Work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Continues quiet and heavy. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@99c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 1,672 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet since our last; 1,300 lbs. Northwest and 1,500 lbs. Arctic sold for export at 85c., gold ₱ lb. Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. have prepared the following statistics: "The stock in first hands Jan. 1, 1869, was 140,000 lbs.; the stock held by speculators, Jan. 1, 1869, was 44,000 lbs.; total, 184,100 lbs.; the receipts during 1869, were 577,000 lbs.; making the year's supply 761,100 lbs., which was disposed of as follows: For export from first hands, 236,700 lbs.; for export from second hands, 22,000 lbs.; for home use, first hands, 149,400 lbs.; for home use, second hands, 18,000 lbs.; leaving a total stock Jan. 1, 1870, of 275,000 lbs.; (37,000 lbs. of which were still held by speculators;) the receipts since Jan. 1, 1870, have been 40,000 lbs. Total—315,000 lbs. Sales since—for export from first hands, 16,500 lbs.; for export from second hands, 5,000 lbs.; for home use, first hands, 5,000 lbs.; for home use, second hands, 6,000 lbs.; making a total stock at date of 282,500 lbs.; (26,000 lbs. are still held by speculators.) We estimate receipts for remainder of this year, from the Northern fisheries of 1869, and Greenland and Southern fisheries for 1870, at 590,000 lbs.; which will make our supply for remainder of 1870, 872,500 lbs. Adding the above, 590,000 lbs. to amount already received since Jan. 1, 1870, 40,000 lbs., and the stock on hand Jan. 1, 1870, 275,000 lbs., makes the whole year's supply, 905,000 lbs.

Receipts, Stocks, Exports and Amounts Taken for Home Consumption in the Years

	Receipts. Pounds.	Sales for Export. Pounds.	Consumption. Pounds.	Stock Dec. 31. Pounds.
1860	....	....	....	631,000
1861	1,030,000	1,112,000	105,000	488,000
1862	691,000	987,000	97,000	95,000
1863	562,000	448,000	60,000	154,000
1864	770,000	590,000	152,000	157,000
1865	651,000	373,000	202,000	233,000
1866	891,000	754,000	195,000	175,000
1867	949,000	737,500	132,500	254,000
1868	898,000	756,000	256,000	*184,100
1869	577,000	318,700	167,400	†275,000

*This amount includes 44,100 lbs. held by speculators, the actual stock in first hands being 140,000 lbs.

†This amount includes 37,000 lbs. held by speculators, the actual stock in first hands being 238,000 lbs.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet and rather weak. For Liverpool there were taken 630 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, by sail, on private terms; 114 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 25s., 1,250 boxes Cheese and 250 pkgs. Butter at 30s., ₱ ton. For London, 300 bbls. Flour at about 2s. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, by steamer, 1,500 bags Coffee and Cocoa at 30s. ₱ ton. For Hamburg, by steamer, 120 logs Mahogany at 25s. ₱ ton. For Havre, by steamer, 500 bags Coffee at 30s. ₱ ton. For Gibraltar and orders, a vessel with 2,100 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Sicily and back, a North German bark of 500 tons' capacity, on private terms. From Sicily home, a vessel of 400 tons' capacity, on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Jan. 31, 1870.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Gregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

The minutes of the meeting held January twenty-four were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Hughes—

Petition of the Church of St. Ambrose for a donation to pay assessments.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition of the Duane-street Methodist Episcopal Church to be refunded assessment.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of St. Joseph's German Catholic Church for a donation to pay assessments.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McKiever—

Petition of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children for a donation in aid of their funds.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Miller—

Petition of Jonathan Lawrence to have signs designating the streets and avenues placed on the street corners, and smooth flags used for sidewalks.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition of the Dry Dock, East-Broadway and Bowery Railroad Company, for permission to place starter's box opposite number one and a half Park Row.

Which was granted.

By Alderman Hughes—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Michael Donovan for the sum of three hundred dollars, as a donation to reimburse him for injury sustained by defective crosswalk, corner of Laurens-street, north side of Broome.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Croker—

That Henry Gardiner be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Henry Bapp, who has failed to qualify, and that William C. Kidney be appointed in place of Robert Boland, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hughes—

That permission be given to John J. Moran to place a watering trough in front of his premises, number six hundred and fifteen Greenwich-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Miller—

That the resolution for paving Attorney-street, from Division to Houston-street, with Belgian pavement, be amended by striking therefrom the words "Houston-street," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Rivingston-street."

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reilly—

Resignation of Anthony Hartman as a Commissioner of Deeds, and resolution that John Tyler Kelly be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Anthony Hartman, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Croker—

That White-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Robbins' wood pavement.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Hughes—

That crosswalk be laid from southeast to northeast corner of Vandam and Varick streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Barker—

That permission be given to M. Dowes & Company to place an ornamental lamp in front of their premises in Nineteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That First-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

That gas lamp post be placed and street lamp lighted opposite number one thousand three hundred and sixty Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hughes—

That crosswalk be laid from number two hundred and ninety-two Hudson-street, to opposite side.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That First-avenue, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-second-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Eightieth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That First-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That streets lying north of Fifty-ninth-street and east of Fifth-avenue be renumbered, where necessary.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That a free hydrant be placed on northwest corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Centre and Franklin-street entrances of the City Prison.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That gas lamps be placed and lighted on each side of Manhattan-alley at equal distances apart.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest for two thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Dispensary.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Place, one of the trustees of the Harlem Dispensary, for two thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Dispensary.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dimond—

That curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and sidewalks flagged full width, on Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dimond—

That Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second streets, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dimond—

That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Thirty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Ladies' Union Aid Society for the sum of ten thousand dollars, as a donation.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

That the time for the completion of the contract for the paving of Fourth and Fifth streets, from the Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins' preserved wood pavement, be extended in each case one hundred days.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That Fifty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That both sides of Fifty sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be flagged four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Guntzer—

That Sixth-street, from Bowery to Avenue B, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That gas mains be laid and street lamps placed and lighted in Second-avenue, from Sixty-fifth to Seventy-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

PROTEST.

By Alderman Miller—

A communication from James P. Rogers, protesting against the continuance of James G. Dimond as a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Fifteenth District.

Referred to the Special Committee on Protests.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, transmitting the annual reports of the Trustees of the Cooper Union and the German Savings Bank.

Which were received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Public Administrator, being his annual report of suits by and against him.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, in relation to ordinances for paving Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth-street, with Stafford pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the Edward J. Shandley Association to attend their annual ball, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday, February one.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To appoint J. G. Hamilton Commissioner of Deeds, in place of C. A. Cushman, resigned; also, Robert McKay, in place of F. W. Schmale, who has failed to qualify, and Mathias Bunts, in place of Everett P. Wheeler, resigned.

Which were severally adopted.

Resolutions, To remove lamp post in front of number one hundred and seventy-five East Broadway, and place it in front of number one hundred and seventy-seven, same street; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts and light street lamps in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street; to flag and reflag full width sidewalk on south side of East Thirteenth-street, in front of numbers three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-two, and three hundred and forty-four; directing the Street Commissioner to remove gate now at Thirteenth-street and Avenue D.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement West-street, from Hammond-street to Tenth-avenue; to build a receiving basin and culvert on the northwest corner of Mott and Prince streets; to set and reset curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks in West-street, from Hammond-street to Tenth-avenue; to pave with Belgian pavement Macdougal-street, from Spring-street to Eighth-street; to donate to St. Thomas' Church two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventeen cents, to pay assessments; to set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks four feet wide, on both sides of Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to East River; to lay crosswalks from number one thousand one hundred and thirty-four Broadway to opposite side of Broadway; to place and light lamp in front of number one thousand one hundred and twenty-three Broadway; to remove the hydrant now in front of number nine East Fortieth-street, and place it in front of number twenty-nine same street; to donate one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents to Saint Columba's Church to pay taxes and assessments; to pave with Belgian pavement Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; to lay crosswalk from southeast to southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street; to place and light street lamp opposite number two hundred and thirty-one East Eleventh-street; to place and light two gas lamps in front of the German United Brothers' Evangelical Church on Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement Forty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River; to donate three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars to Saint George's Church, to pay assessments; to place and light two additional lamps in front of the entrances to Saint Stephen's Church, on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, between Lexington and Third avenues; to regulate, grade, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; to pave with Belgian pavement Forty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts and light street lamps in Forty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; to pave with Belgian pavement Second-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; to set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks four feet wide in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to East River; to donate one hundred and sixteen dollars to Saint Paul's Church, in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, to pay assessment; to repair and suitably refit the Court rooms of the Second District Police Court; to regulate and grade One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, O'Brien, Barker, Woltman, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Resolution, authorizing the Justices assigned to each of the Police Courts and the Justices of the several District (Civil) Courts to appoint a Janitor for each of said Police and Civil Courts.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

Resolution, to regulate and flag four feet wide sidewalks on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETING OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Alderman Miller, Chairman of the Special Committee on Protests, announced that said Committee would hold its first meeting in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday next, second proximo, at twelve o'clock M., and that the matter of the protest of Nicholas Seger against J. William Guntzer would be first taken up.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday next, third proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Jan. 31, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hampson, Odell, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelly—19.

The minutes of meetings held January twenty and twenty-four were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

That Mathias Banta be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Everett P. Wheeler, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

That the salary of the Second Clerk in the Bureau of Street Improvements, Street Department, be fixed at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

That the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be fixed at the same rate per annum as now paid to the Fourth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—

That on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and sidewalks flagged full width.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

That Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to have Forty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River, opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Seery—

That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in First-avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—

That Thirty-sixth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

That Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hoffman—

That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, from Thirteenth to Sixteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Costello—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Snyder for three hundred dollars, to be in full compensation for loss of horse from pier number twenty-three North River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Shelly—

That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, transmitting the report of the Trustees of the "Cooper Union" for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was received and ordered on file.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the Edward J. Shandley Association to attend their annual ball, February first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at Irving Hall.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To permit M. Livingston and John Reeber to regulate and grade in front of their premises on Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets; to permit Dennis Kehoe and James McCoy to regulate, grade, &c., in front of their premises on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; to permit John J. Moran to place watering trough in front of his premises number six hundred and fifteen Greenwich-street; to appoint John Tyler Kelly a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Anthony Hartman, resigned.

Which were severally adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Haughton moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew Fox for the sum of three hundred dollars, to reimburse him for loss of horse.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To build receiving basin and culvert at each of the four corners of Beach and Varick streets; to furnish each of the Police Justices of the City with suitable badge, baton and staff of office; to raise and reset the lamp posts in Tompkins-square seventy-five feet apart, and place and light lamps therein.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hampson, Odell, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelly—18.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement Nineteenth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; to pave with Belgian pavement Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; to flag sidewalks four feet wide on north side of Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hampson, Odell, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelly—19.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday next, February seven, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACEDEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., conrer Irving-place.
WILLIAM TELL, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Briol and Messrs. Lefranc and Reyna.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Foehter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading character by Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WILLIAM TELL. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., near Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....9
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ In Mr. MAVERICK'S forthcoming volume on "Mr. RAYMOND and New-York Journalism," there is a list purporting to contain the names of the principal editors and contributors connected with the TIMES. It is our duty to state that this list, while evidently put forward in no unfriendly spirit, is inaccurate. Some gentlemen are improperly described in it, while, as a matter of course, many others are altogether omitted. A list of this kind could not possibly be correct unless it were given by authority, and it would be contrary to the principles on which this journal has always been conducted for us to furnish any such information. We have the author's assurance that the statement in question shall be amended in a future edition, but even when amended, it necessarily will be unauthorized and incomplete.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A majority of the shareholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company yesterday, in London, voted in favor of amalgamation with the French Cable....Rumors of the death of the Pope were again current in Paris yesterday, but they were found to have originated in the statement that the Pope had had an attack of epelipsy, which was not regarded as of a fatal character....Commercial questions still agitate the French Corps Legislatif, and heated debate occurred on Monday on the question of temporarily admitting iron and cotton fabrics. The Government was again sustained....Half the cotton mills of Wigan, England, recently stopped by the spinners' strike, have resumed work.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution that work on the canals be stopped until the Legislature has provided money for the same, was adopted. A petition for the removal of the concrete pavement in Fifth-avenue was presented. The bill to amend the charter of Binghamton was passed. A bill was introduced to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway, New-York.

In the House the bill requiring gas companies to report annually to the Comptroller was recommitted to the Committee on Cities. The bill to protect life and limb in factories, mines, &c., was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Annual reports from various Commissions were received. The New-York Police Commissioners' report shows $95,551 48 to have been collected from the men in the form of fines, &c., since 1860. The Deficiency bill was taken up and passed. Progress was reported on the bill providing for the election of inspectors and canvassers of elections in Kings County. A motion was made to include the City and County of New-York and the City of Brooklyn, and strike out Kings County, but was not acted upon.

GENERAL.

In Congress yesterday but little was accomplished. In the Senate, progress was made with the Currency bill, but final action was not taken. Mr. MORTON'S amendment was rejected. In the House the Tariff bill was reported, and after debate, was ordered to be printed. It is given in full in our report of the Congressional proceedings.

The statement of the public debt shows a net decrease of $8,933,664 39 during the month of January. The coin balance is $101,800,730, including coin certificates amounting to $50,000,000. The currency balance is $8,690,807. The purchased bonds and interest amount to $97,062,384.

An unknown man broke into a cottage occupied by Miss MARIAL TRAVIS, an aged maiden lady, near Otisville, Orange County, on Sunday night, and outraged her person. The citizens of Otisville yesterday held a meeting and offered $100 reward for his apprehension.

The principal articles in the Tariff bill submitted to the House by the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, with the rate of duty proposed to be levied, are given in our telegraphic news columns.

The retirement of Associate Justice GRIER from the Supreme Court of the United States, which took effect yesterday, was made the occasion for imposing ceremonies and an address by the Chief Justice.

The Committee on Elections of the House has decided to give Mr. VAN WYCK the seat in Congress now occupied by Mr. GREENE, for the Eleventh District of New-York.

DEWEY'S flour mills, at Port Colborne, Ont., were destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss $10,000; insurance $5,000.

JONATHAN FOSTER, an old resident of Rochester, N. Y., committed suicide at his residence last evening by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

The Metropolitan Police bill for Philadelphia, as amended by the insertion of the Mayor's name among the Commissioners, has passed the Pennsylvania Senate by a vote of 16 to 13. Two Democrats were absent when the vote was taken.

The Kansas House has adopted a joint resolution, by 66 to 9, asking Congress to submit Mr. JULIAN'S Sixteenth Amendment to the Legislatures of the various States for ratification.

The remains of GONZALO CASTANON, late editor of the *Vos de Cuba*, who was shot at Key West, a few days ago, were taken to Havana, yesterday. A subscription for the children of Senor CASTANON is to be made in Havana.

A suit has been instituted against the Fitchburg Railroad Company by the underwriters for $22,000, which, it is claimed, is the additional damage resulting from the cutting of the hose of a fire engine laid across the rails of the road while engaged in suppressing a recent fire in Somerville, Mass. The hose was cut by a passing train.

The United States and Mexican joint commission for the settlement of claims adjourned yesterday to meet again on the first Monday in June next. This long vacation is to afford the agents of the Governments time to obtain responsive evidence.

The State Medical Society met in Albany yesterday, and appointed delegates to the National Convention to revise the United States Pharmacopœia.

LOCAL.

The Sisters of the Stranger held their usual monthly meeting, yesterday, at their rooms in the Bible House. From the report it appeared that a good work has already been done in assisting indigent strangers coming to this City with advice, and by giving them legal and medical aid where needed. The society is much in need of funds. An exhibition of works of art is being given for the benefit of the society at LEAVITT & STREBEIGH'S, Clinton Hall.

The City Chamberlain yesterday paid into the City Treasury $6,437 53, interest received on public moneys, making a total amount received from this source of $189,462 96.

The Glasson divorce trial was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term. The testimony is concluded, and counsel will sum up this morning.

The Castle Garden Labor Exchange reports the employment of 354 male and 351 female immigrants during the two weeks ending on the 31st ult.

Tammany Against the Public.

The feud which has lately prevailed in the Democratic Party of this State was a dispensation in favor of the public. We have seen a great battle of "Rings" going on at Albany. There was a prospect that in the general confusion honest men would get their own. But, unfortunately, it was inevitable that the other party should see the danger, and endeavor to arrest it before it had gone too far. Already they had wasted much valuable time. While the chiefs were quarreling, the bulk of the band was kept out of its share of the plunder. New-York is a fine City to sack, and the Democrats are impatient to have it finally delivered over to them. Such considerations as these naturally suggested to the Governor, Mr. TWEED and others the propriety of settling their own differences, and of proceeding with the division of the spoils. The truce may only be a hollow one; but still there is a truce. The office seekers begin to be of better courage. There is now a prospect that their services will be adequately rewarded.

We need scarcely say that we should have preferred to see the warfare go on. Republicans and Democrats are liable to have divisions grow up in the party, but with the former the differences generally arise on principles. With the latter it seems chiefly to be a question of plunder. When one leader wants more than his share of the spoils all the others rush out upon him with bludgeons and hard words. There can be no doubt that Mr. TWEED deems himself entitled to a kind of dictatorship. Governor HOFFMAN has formed a different estimate of the position to which he may reasonably aspire, and both of these authorities are obliged to defer to a third, who has at least avoided many of their gravest errors. The public care very little to unravel this tangle. What they are solicitous about is the result of the contest which has raged so hotly around them. When the tiger and the lion are fighting for the lamb it does not make much difference to the lamb which wins. If he cannot make good his escape either of the victors will be competent to devour him. So it is with the public of this City. The vultures are gathered together in the air, and when they have fought out their battles with each other they will swoop down upon their prey. We cannot now guard against the Tammany squadrons unless we succeed in convincing the great body of the people that their best interests are in serious jeopardy.

It ought not to be difficult to carry this conviction to every mind. Wherever Democracy has obtained the upper hand in New-York, we know that chaos has at once entered in. Can we hope for a different result now? See the plan which has already been sketched out. The present Police force is to be swept away, and a new organization is to be framed in the interests of the criminal classes. There is no disguise about this. The proposal is made with as much confidence as if it were perfectly honorable in character, and likely to prove of advantage to the public. The government of the City is to be reconstructed, but it is not yet settled in what way. It was proposed to confer upon the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the City Chamberlain, the right to appoint heads of Departments. Without attempting at this moment to discuss this plan in all its bearings, we may express the opinion that in some respects it promised to answer well. It would be a most undeserved insult to the Mayor to class him with such men as the Aldermen. He is very far above the Aldermanic idea that the public is only an entity made to be fleeced on all practicable occasions. It would be necessary, of course, to place the Mayor under the new form of government beyond the necessity of appealing every few months to the support of the persons whom it would be his duty to repress. Give such an officer a fair chance, and it is easy to imagine that he would carry out great reforms in the City. But at the very suggestion of such a change the Democratic rabble rose howling. They were to be robbed of their birthright. Let us have a Mayor over us, they said, only let him be appointed by the Aldermen. In other words, they were quite willing to have the present system carried on under another name. This is the extent of the concession which we can expect at their hands. They will not resign their hold of the booty.

What, then, does it matter which of the chiefs is victorious at Albany? The decent portion of the community will be no better off, since it is predestined that plundering will, under any circumstances, be the order of the day. The Aldermen will never consent to be superseded. While these intrigues are going on, the people of States which are not so far sunk in Democracy as we are, will do well to observe our miserable condition. We offer ourselves to them as a memorable example. Democratic principles, pure and simple, will bring any community as low in the estimation of the world as they have brought us. A great chief like Mr. TWEED will not be ashamed to have his name associated with so scandalous a transaction as that of running Fifth-avenue, and charging the public a million of dollars for the job. Never did the Democrats work so hard for their political opponents as they are now doing in this City.

Some Suggestions About Congressional Debates.

The abolition of the franking privilege, by its indirect effects in diminishing the number of papers and "documents" printed by Congress, will make a greater change in the relations of members of Congress to their constituents than at first seems likely. The distribution of "public documents" through the mails was the mode and almost the only mode in which many members—the majority indeed—evinced their gratitude to their supporters or kept them in mind of their existence, and the gap that the cessation of the practice will leave on the bookshelves of active country politicians will be something painful to witness.

As members of Congress, however, seem to rejoice over the change, nobody else has a right to complain; but if they really rejoice more, as Senator SHERMAN says he does, over the stoppage of the waste in printing than over the saving of personal trouble to themselves. We wish they would go one step further, and put a stop to the practice of printing in the *Congressional Globe* speeches never delivered. The object of this little device is to gratify personal vanity without subjecting the majority to the infliction of long, feeble harangues which nobody wants to hear. But there are three objections to it. One is that it is a waste of money. Speeches that nobody in the House or Senate wants to listen to are sure to be poor speeches, neither valuable as argument nor as expressions of individual opinions. It is, therefore, a monstrous imposition to print them at the public expense. What is not good enough for Congress to listen to, is not good enough to be published and distributed amongst the people at the people's own cost. Another objection is that it is a fraud. The *Globe* ought to be an exact record of what happens in Congress; in reality it is nothing of the kind. The practice of allowing members unlimited liberty in revising reports of speeches they have actually delivered, converts it largely into a record of members' afterthoughts of the things they would have said if they had thought of them at the time; and, worse still, frequently makes it the vehicle of slanderous attacks and imputations which the speaker did not utter in the debate, and to which, when printed in the *Globe*, the victim of them has no opportunity of replying; so that the public does not get from it, as it ought to get, an exact reflection of Congressional proceedings. It does not get the arguments of members as they were uttered, and consequently it does not supply, as it ought to supply, constituents with the means of judging accurately how their member bears himself; but it does supply him, in conjunction with the franking privilege, with the means of imposing on them long orations, of a large part of which he did not think till after the debate was over, or never delivered at all while it was going on.

Lastly, the habit of using the *Globe* as a kind of dumping ground to throw rubbish in, strengthens and perpetuates the unfortunate impression, by which so much injury is worked to public business, that speeches delivered in Congress are not intended, and ought not to be expected, to influence votes in the Capitol that they are really addressed to the country at large, and that, therefore, it makes no difference whether they are adapted to the tastes and needs of Congress or not, or whether Congress listens to them or not. The effect of this on the style of Congressional oratory is most unfortunate. It takes the point out of it; makes it diffuse, ornate, wordy and hollow. The speaker feels all the time that his audience is not in the room with him, but in Massachusetts, or Missouri, or Minnesota, and talking to men at that distance, it would be absurd to try to be brief, or concise, or cogent, or conversational. The effect of it on the Congressional audiences is no less unfortunate. Knowing that it is not to them that speeches are addressed, members rarely listen, except when an encounter takes place between two well-known party leaders. They generally read, write and converse during the debates, and hear the sound of the orator's voice in somewhat the same frame of mind with which people hear the noise of a mill wheel or steam engine. They know the noise is of no use, but it has to be endured, as inseparable from the working of the constitutional machinery. The Washington correspondents of the newspapers nearly always mention the attention of members of either Senate or House to the delivery of a speech, as a striking incident arguing the existence of extraordinary interest.

If the *Globe* were well edited, and no interpolations permitted in its reports, or corrections, except of evident errors on the part of the shorthand writer, we have no doubt the effect on Congressional oratory would be excellent. If, in addition to this, changes were made in the rules forbidding all discussion, on any pretext whatsoever, of the physical conformation of the negro, or of his place in nature,—all general speculations as to the material growth of the United States during the next century, especially if based on a summing up of the census returns since 1790,—and fixing the period behind which a speaker on any subject whatever would not be permitted to begin his review of the political history of the country, say the close of ANDREW JACKSON'S administration, instead of as now the revolt of the thirteen colonies;—we think a vast improvement would be effected in Congressional debates. The number of speakers would probably be greatly limited by it; the discussion of the leading questions of the day would be left to leading men; the small men would not attempt, or feel it necessary, to speak on everything that came up, and gradually it would come to be a mortification, which it is not now, for a man not to be listened to by his colleagues. In this way we should probably gradually see the debates rise into such real importance that they would be reported on their merits, and the *Globe* be dispensed with altogether, or produced simply as an official record, in book form, without advertisements, and not intended for general circulation. The good effect of such a change, in saving time for real business, and in giving real knowledge of subjects or of affairs a chance to make itself felt, is too obvious to need pointing out.

The Time to Act.

What is to be done for the protection of life and property in this City? It is a farce to speak any longer of our Government or our laws. Both are treated with contempt by the outlaws who live by robbery and violence. Now and then some culprit receives a sentence which is the due reward of his crime. On these rare occasions we are always ready, nay eager, to uphold the Magistrate or Judge in the performance of his duty. We are aware that political influences are likely to be brought to bear against him, and that the suppert of the Press and the public may therefore be of service. But the opportunity seldom comes. We live in a City where every kind of thief can boast that he "owns" a Judge or a Magistrate. Many of the men who are on the Bench are sold, body and soul, to politicians—and the politicians are compelled to pay deference to the ruffians who are able to control majorities at elections. What is the consequence? An assassin like REAL snaps his fingers in the face of an outraged society. Counsel are not ashamed to lend themselves to trick after trick for saving a convicted murderer from the gallows. Another murderer is sent to keep him company—a Deputy of Sheriff O'BRIEN, JACKSON by name. In the early part of November, JACKSON, relying upon the power of his political friends, deliberately shoots an old and unarmed man who had given him some momentary offence. The dead man is huddled away into his grave, and, to save unnecessary scandal, the savage who killed him is provided with a comfortable room in the Tombs. Month after month passes away, and not a word is said about his trial. A packed Coroner's jury tried to get him off without any trial at all. It is now deemed the safer course to wait until the affair has "blown over," and then allow JACKSON to walk out in triumph.

How long will the people lie down tamely and submit to have this ineffable disgrace stamped upon them? Is all the spirit in the community shared between the thieves who plunder us at will, and the murderers who every day plunge some home in the most awful of all forms of human desolation? Have honest men forgotten what courage is, or lost the power to strike one blow for the defence of our homes and property? Let a robber now make his appearance in a street car and everybody falls away from him. No hand is put out to arrest him. What unmanly panic is this which has come over the community? There was a time when even perjured Judges would not have been safe against that dread demand for justice which is based on Heaven's own laws. Now, no accumulated wrongs seem to have the power to rouse us to action. We listen to the most horrible and brutal of murders with no more emotion than if we were told a dog had been killed in the streets. Husbands and fathers are slain, and the mourners go about the streets, and there is no one to insist upon redress. While REAL and JACKSON remain unpunished, are we not openly avowing our incapacity to defend ourselves against the bloodhounds who have been trained to spring at our throats?

We do not counsel violence to avenge violence. Lynch law in New-York would indeed be a monstrous spectacle. But the people have a voice, and they must make it heard. Those who are too timid or too indifferent to make a single effort to protect their rights soon lose their rights. We have a right to be protected against a wild and unchecked system of murder. Citizens are shot at as they pass along the streets, or as they stand at their own doors. An honest, hardworking, inoffensive man is foully stabbed to the heart in his own house. Is there no remedy? We answer, Yes!—and it is to be found within the law. Perjured Judges must be made to understand that they have exhausted public patience to its last limit. Let any man or woman read the evidence of those poor children whose father was torn from them last Saturday. One girl of fourteen and another of eleven rise up to cry for justice. Shall it be said that no one heeded them? Is this butcher REYNOLDS, or BREAM, or whatever else his name may be, to be covered over by the robes of the Judge who ought to send him to the gallows? It will be so unless the people prevent the iniquity. It is not long arguments of lawyers over small technicalities that we want now. We must and will have justice for the assassin—short and sudden retribution for his crime when he is found guilty. He was caught redhanded, and our laws being what they are, he ought to die. Break down such laws, and the fabric of society falls to pieces. Does any one scruple to anpihilate the hyena which is taken in the midst of its ravages? The miscreant REYNOLDS is worse than a savage beast, and he boasts to us now, with his victim's blood still dripping from his coward hands, that he will not die—that his friends will get him off "with three months up the river." If his boast is verified, all who are responsible for his escape will share the burden of his guilt. A quick trial and instant punishment—this is what we demand, for the sake of society at large, for the malefactor in whose ears the execrations of all honest men ought to ring until he is sent to his last account.

What the Administration Has Done and Is Doing.

The brief but pointed Treasury schedule we have now become accustomed to looking for with satisfaction on the first of the month, has just repeated its usual story of economy and efficiency, of retrenchment and reform. The first month of the new year, or the seventh of the new fiscal year, shows a gain of $1,351,253 in Internal Revenue receipts alone, as compared with January of 1869.

It is fair to keep these constant gains under the new Administration before the eyes of the people, because, whatever be the truth as to what the Administration might have done, or may do, there is no doubt as to what it is doing and has done. What the economic rule may be for future estimates and appropriations in Congress, is one thing; what the actual gains of General GRANT'S Administration over Mr. JOHNSON'S have thus far been, is quite another thing. Now, comparing the present fiscal year with the previous one, it appears that these gains are at the continuous and steady rate of more than one hundred millions per annum. Let us examine the records of the first half of GRANT'S first fiscal year, which began July 1, 1869, and compare it with the same half of the year previous. In the first place, we shall find that the public expenditures under JOHNSON (exclusive of interest on the debt) from July 1, 1868 to Jan. 1, 1869, amounted to $112,499,071; whereas, the same expenditures under GRANT, from July 1, 1869 to Jan. 1, 1870, amounted to but $87,254,048. Here is a gain from this source alone of $25,245,043. In the second place, the interest on the public debt for the period in question under JOHNSON was $64,971,127, while for the same period under GRANT it was but $62,951,380. Here is a gain on this item of $2,019,747. In the third place, comparing the receipts for the first half of GRANT'S first fiscal year with those of the first half of JOHNSON'S last fiscal year, we have a net gain in customs of $4,900,000; in internal revenue of $16,000,000; and in other sources of $2,972,000, making a total gain of $23,872,000. These latter figures are, to be sure, not entirely official; but they are compiled from such sources that the official verification, soon to be had, will show that nearly or quite twenty-four millions have been gained in receipts during these six months. Reckoning together, then, the twenty-five millions and more saved in expenditures, the two millions saved on the public debt, and the nigh upon twenty-four millions gained in receipts, we have a total of fifty-one millions,—or more exactly, according to the figures preceding, a total of $51,136,790,—to represent the work of the Administration for the first six months of its first fiscal year. In other words, the Administration has been steadily gaining on its predecessor at the rate of more than a hundred millions a year.

From these figures we have already drawn one moral—namely the safety and propriety of lightening the burdens of taxation. But we may add now that it is hardly necessary to go into any elaborate or heated "defence" of an Administration which spends fifty millions a year less than its predecessor, while it makes fifty millions more. Whatever new and practicable paths of economy can be pointed out are hardly likely to be rejected by such an Administration. It may be said with truth, also, that for all its reduced expenditures it has something to show. Take, for example, the naval expenditures. These have been for such purposes, by way of example, as fitting sailing power to vessels which before could not cruise except under steam. The naval expenditures of the former Administration were largely directed upon useless experiments and engineering trumpery; whole fleets of failures in naval construction are on its record, and even many of the comparative successes it achieved would have been for anybody else merely failures.

The most curious rejoinder to such exhibits as this is one we sometimes get from Democratic contemporaries explaining how economy has been so easy for the Administration. They show that the army has been reduced by Congress, that many Government clerks have been discharged, that gold has gone down, and so on. That the Administration has been backed up by the legislation in Congress is very true; but the mere explanation in detail as to *how* this Administration gains over its predecessor, does not alter the fact of the gain, which is, after all, the essential point.

Reduction of the public debt still goes on. The diminution effected during the month just ended is $8,933,664—making the aggregate reduction since the 1st of March, 1869, not less than $80,649,971. This is an achievement of which the country as well as the Administration may well be proud.

There is a moral in the success which, according to the telegraph, has attended the new Russian loan. The extent to which the Russian Government has been a borrower of late years in the financial centres of Europe led people to suppose that the negotiation of the present scheme would be attended with considerable difficulty, and the very prospect of its introduction caused a depression of securities in the English market. The fact is also to be borne in mind that the enormous sums lately borrowed by Russia have been intended for employment in the making of railways which are chiefly designed for military purposes, and from which commerce will be but slightly benefited. Yet in spite of the previous drain, in spite of the unproductive character of the expenditure, and in spite of the knowledge that all the military tactics of Russia are a covert menace to British India, we find that on the London Stock Exchange the loan has been "a great success." The secret of all this is, that no one in Russia ever breathed a thought of repudiation, and that even during the Crimean war her liabilities to British capitalists were honestly, punctually and ungrudgingly paid.

The proposal to legislate HENRY SMITH into the contested Supervisorship, and to legislate JOHN FOLEY out of it, is not surprising, but certainly it is scandalous. Mr. SMITH'S eligibility under the law is disputed by Mr. FOLEY, who has carried the case into the Courts, with at least a fair show of law on his side. To the Courts the case belongs, and in them it should be disposed of. If Mr. SMITH, after all, really is eligible, let it be so decided in the proper place; if not, Mr. FOLEY is as clearly entitled to the office. A bill adopted now by the Legislature cannot render that right which was wrong at the time of the election; and the attempt is a confession of weakness which Mr. SMITH and his supporters should be ashamed to make.

The Thirty-fourth-street address of Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE shows very clearly that the very best temperance tract for general circulation would be an authentic exposure of the vile drugs men drink for liquor. It has been said, and we believe with truth, that whenever the Press of the City attacks "the adulteration of drinks," there is a marked falling off in the patronage of bars. Cases are mentioned, too, of men fairly disgusted into reformation, if we may so speak, by the meanness and greed of liquor dealers. When Mr. DODGE gives an authentic case of strychnine used in wine making, what is the inference? When he tells us of a single lot of 500 casks of so-called "New-England rum," which was more than half water, colored and cooked up with colchicum, red pepper, and sundry extracts, on which lot alone $6,500 profit were cleared, what is the inference? It occurs to us that this is a very effective sort of "moral suasion," and we believe that if temperance societies would divert some of their time and pains from the question "What are you coming to?" to the question "What are you swallowing?" there would be more converts made. A man hears with equanimity Mr. PARTON'S query, "Will the coming man drink wine?" It is quite another matter to have it proved that the present man is drinking filth and poison.

It is satisfactory to find that the people of Michigan are awakening to the necessity of a "waste not, want not" policy in reference to their lake and river fisheries. There cannot be a doubt that the utterly reckless and unrestrained use of nets in the spawning season has resulted in a great falling off in the products of those fisheries, and that without legislation upon the subject they bid fair to be destroyed altogether. The Detroit River fishermen realized last year about twenty-five per cent. of the earnings of 1868, while the yields of Lakes Huron and Michigan have fallen off quite fifty per cent. It is curious that some common sense has not before been directed to this matter, for it is one of great importance. No fishery can last where traps and nets capture myriads daily of embryo fish—nature will make up for the drain by legitimate means, but will do no more. And those who resort to other means should be punished for they injury the inflict upon the community at large.

The Colonial question is a very prominent theme of discussion in England at present. Some rather surprising anticipations have grown out of it, as for instance that of Mr. FOSTER, the well-known Radical M. P., that "the time would come when not only England and her colonies, but all English-speaking nations would gladly enter into one great confederation." This aspiration has been compared to one of VICTOR HUGO'S that the time is at hand when all the peoples of Europe would form one nation and accept Paris as their capital. We do not profess to say which is the more probable.

We notice that Mr. ALVORD objects to requiring gas companies to report the state of their affairs. He considers it inquisitorial. When he next discusses the subject we trust that he will state whether it is or is not inquisitorial to require the banks, the savings banks, the insurance companies, and the colleges and academies throughout the State to report, as they do occasionally, on the condition of their affairs. The State supervision of all these institutions has usually been held to have produced the most salutary effect. Yet all these institutions are subject to competition with each other in the same class, which is at least a little check in favor of the people. But the gas companies are absolute monopolies, each standing alone on its own territory, and absolutely excluding all inquiry except upon compulsion.

Certain prudent heads of families are writing letters in which they protest against the late hours which prevail in modern "society." However much a practice so pernicious is to be deplored, the discovery of an adequate remedy is not easy. The difficulty of introducing reforms into the world of politics, of commerce, or of religion, is trifling when compared with the task of the man who attempts to reform the world of fashion. Its usages are as stubborn as they are arbitrary; and the moral courage with which people attach themselves to new ideas in other spheres of activity seems altogether to desert them when confronted with the capricious tyranny of social life. It is a common characteristic of a complex state of civilization that its amusements are of an artificial kind, and obtained under a certain degree of pressure. If we can succeed in associating simple tastes with the possession of the means of luxury, we shall have resolved a problem which others gave up in despair.

The Secretary of the Navy has presented to Congress a new nomenclature for our war ships, and it is certainly a great improvement on the condemned list which contained a number of barbarous names such as had no significance, except, perhaps, to the remnant of the Onondagas or the Seminoles. Twelve first-class ships have got the names of States, instead of such names as *Pompanoosuc*, *Kewaydin* and *Passaconaway*—though we are sorry the sonorous *Ontario* is changed, even for our own "household word," *New-York*. In the second class, *Moshelu* and *Kenosha* are well changed for *Severn* and *Plymouth*—though a pair of more home-sounding names could be easily chosen. In the names suggested by the President for the third-class vessels, there are four from the classic mythology, such a great storehouse of nomenclature in its day—*Ajax*, *Jason*, *Niobe* and *Amphitrite*, which, though rather old-fashioned, are a good deal better than *Mayanunk*, *Sagamon*, *Tonawanda* and *Warsaw*..

Detailed news from Rome to the 14th January, leave the impression that we are kept better informed of opposition movements in the Council than of the strong and apparently irresistible majority who are reported as having declared their adhesion to the proposed dogma of the infallibility. The correspondent of the London *Times* estimates the number of Fathers who are prepared to sign the requisition to the Pope for the introduction of the question at 550, while the dissenters are put down at 180. Whether the Holy Father will push the matter forward against the wishes of the minority, who, though not invulnerable, seem to be resolute and united, is, of course, a different question.

Mr. F. N. BLAKE, United States Consul at Hamilton, in Canada, has made an interesting report on the condition of the Indian tribes of the Dominion—the remnants of the Six Nations, the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Oneidas and Onondagas, who having joined the British in the war of the Revolution, passed over the border at the close of it. The manner in which these tribes and others have been treated by the English Government is a good deal in contrast with the management of our own Indians; but it should be remembered by those making the comparison that the Canada region was always a comparative wilderness, where the natives were, in a great degree, unmolested, while our tracts were always crowded by advancing settlers, somewhat like those of New-Zealand at present. At the same time much valuable information on the subject of "reservations" may be got from Mr. BLAKE'S report.

The New-York Ice Companies are notifying customers that prices will be increased nearly fifty per cent., the coming season, on wholesale purchases! What notification will be given in return, we are not informed; but we should judge a proper one to be that fifty per cent. advance will not be paid. It is true the Winter has thus far been mild, but there is a chance for ice yet. To day is Candlemas, and the old rhyme warns us to save "half our wood and half our hay" for Candlemas Day, since it is not till well into February that the back of Winter is broken. Some of the coldest days of last Winter occurred in February, and we have frequently known the thickest ice to be formed in this month, and the best crops gathered. And, in any case, if it has been unprecedentedly mild in the region of New-York, ice enough has formed north of us. New-England has had its fair proportion, and rather than pay an advance so enormous as that now demanded, it would probably be cheaper for customers here to buy ice imported from the north. It will come to this if extortion is attempted; and, at least, people will do well not to make hasty contracts based on the mildness of Winter in this neighborhood.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA—"IL TROVATORE" AT THE ACADEMY.

VERDI'S noisiest, and, to our mind, his worst, because his most meretricious opera, seems to have an abiding fascination for the singers, and, we must add, as permanent an attraction for the public. How far the barrel organ that makes melody familiar, or the self-imitation which is even more effectual, may help this indifferent paste of the *maestro* to pass current for diamonds, we need not stop to inquire. It would be disingenuous, however, to ignore the fact that "Il Trovatore" is rich in dramatic as well as in musical opportunities; or to deny it that credit which has been the salvation of many another rubbishing vehicle of art,—the power to awaken the enthusiasm of the galleries. It may be said of it, indeed, as of the poor playwright's tragedy, that it is "a drum and trumpet thing," strongly flavored with the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, and affluent almost beyond compare in those brazen crashes that at once split the ears and make buoyant the hearts of the groundlings. Our present business, however, is to note effects rather than causes, and so we hasten to record that the Academy of Music was graced last night by an excellent audience; that Signor LEFRANC was received with tumultuous joy, and Mme. BRIOL with generous appreciation; that the whole performance was hailed by the public in a manner commensurate with the manager's long-tried service and deserved popularity: and that if all engaged had believed that this was the last time "Il Trovatore" was ever to be sung—a conceivable fatality which we, at least, might find patience to endure—the opera could not have been rendered with more deafening sonority or elaborate emphasis.

As regards details, we regret to say that Signor LEFRANC was at the outset extremely hoarse; his singular faculty of overcoming or singing through such a trouble, came promptly into play afterward, and he produced with apparent ease much of the magnificent effect which has gained him so high a position here, and which is destined, as we think, to carry him still higher hereafter. It is, notwithstanding, idle to conceal that Signor LEFRANC'S noble voice shows decided traces of fatigue He should not have sung last night. Yet as his doing so arose from a laudable anxiety not to disappoint his audience and manager, the error is one very difficult to censure. For his own sake—not the public's or our own—we trust the ensuing arrangement of the operas will be such as to give Signor LEFRANC as much rest as possible. His organ is too precious a thing to be abused, and he is at a point in his career at which it is of supreme moment that that splendid gift should be moderately and judiciously employed. Our readers must not infer from the foregoing remarks that the performance of the great tenor last night was in any just sense a failure; on the contrary, at most critical emergencies it was a brilliant success: but the caution we have given seems, notwithstanding, to be called for by the circumstances, and the admiration freely and often expressed in these columns for Signor LEFRANC'S ability will prevent our being misunderstood. Mme. BRIOL sang on this occasion with her usual abundant force and slender power over the sympathies. It is a strange but indisputable fact that, at all events on the stage, great physical power is rarely associated with those magnetic faculties wherein this painstaking lady is so deficient. To-night "William Tell" is to be sung, and as Prince ARTHUR is to be present the house will doubtless be filled to overflowing.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

Signor RONCONI has devised, and on the evening of Feb. 8 intends to carry into effect a performance of Italian Opera, for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, that should certainly prove of an uncommonly attractive nature. It will consist of DONIZETTI'S charming opera of "Maria de Rohan," which, it will be remembered, was composed for Signor RONCONI, and in which he will sing his original part, assisted by several ladies and gentlemen (amateurs.) The admission is fixed at $5, and full dress is expected. The auspices under which the entertainment is given, and its exceedingly attractive character, should make the occasion a brilliantly successful one, and a substantial aid to the charity in behalf of which it has been devised. It is just to Signor RONCONI to add that his action in the matter, as it has been represented to us, does credit to his humanity and proves him to be as good in heart as he is excellent as an artist. Let the fashionable public now do their share, and make the evening of Feb. 8 a memorable one.

By an inadvertance yesterday we spoke of the murderer "Douglas." The real name of the criminal is THOMAS JACKSON, a deputy of Sheriff O'BRIEN. It will here be remembered that JACKSON and REAL are the assassins whom certain of the authorities are scheming and plotting to save from the gallows.

In one locality, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the mercury stood at 36°, (Fahrenheit.) at 10 in the evening 25° was the register. The wind blowing heavily from the northwest from sunset to 8:30 o'clock, rendered the cold very piercing. The northern lights illuminated the northern horizon from 8:30 to 10 o'clock, while a feeble light of the red aurora suffused other portions of the heavens.

THE PEABODY OBSEQUIES.

Final Solemn Ceremonies at Portland.

Imposing Religious Services in the City Hall.

Removal of the Remains to Peabody.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Feb. 1.—It were idle to assert that the immense concourse of people assembled here on Saturday to view the landing of the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY, were drawn hither simply to witness a spectacle. Grand as was the sight presented then, still grander as is that of to-day; and amply sufficient as it is to attract the merely curious, there is evident, to any one who mixes with the throngs at the hotels, an undercurrent of genuine desire to honor the memory of the "good man gone." Not the outside show simply; not the expressive solemnity of the pageant with all its mournful surroundings; not the addenda of sable draperies, funeral marches, and dirge-like music are, in and of themselves, sufficient to call forth the vast multitudes who have come hither to "assist," as the French say, in the solemnities that will ever hereafter render famous the City of Portland. The universal sadness that pervades the people is not of a kind that may be created by mere factitious display of the emblems of mourning; nor is it of a character that will leave behind it no impress of sorrow for the consideration and edification of future generations. It will teach its lesson; and, mayhap, bring forth acts showing that the charitable impulses in the great heart of humanity are much stronger and more frequent than we have hitherto been wont to admit. So, at least, I read this great occasion. So I prefer to view its mournful pageantry, and am willing to see in it more of heartfelt tribute than of proud display. True, we cannot discern in the late GEORGE PEABODY the religious zeal and the entire self-abnegation of VINCENT DE PAUL, nor the overflowing sympathy with sorrow and with suffering that characterized HOWARD, nor the extreme humility which led JOHN GERSON to spend a lifetime in teaching the street boys of London, but there is in his character that which, in this sordid age, is just as commendable—a desire to experience the individual happiness to the donor consequent on charitable deeds—an effort at systematized benevolence. Were it for the sake of example only, the mournful display of these few days past is worthy of commendation. It teaches most forcibly the truth of that sentiment so beautifully expressed by BRYANT:

> "Lives of *good* men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime;
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time."

The disembarkation and reception on Saturday last, of which I have given you a full account, is still the theme of praise on every tongue. Never did an affair of the kind pass off so completely without a mar—which, probably, is attributable to the fact that the supervision of the whole thing was intrusted to Commodore JOHN J. ALMY, chief of Admiral FARRAGUT's staff, and was carried out with that promptness which always characterizes the regular service. The entire staff of the Admiral, all of whom are with him by special order, is composed of the following-named officers: Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Commodore John J. Almy, (chief,) Captain Donald McN. Fairfax, Commander David B. Harmony, Lieutenant-Commander Fred. Pearson, Ensign Wm. H. Frailey. The principal officers of the war vessels in the harbor, and who took part in the proceedings to-day, are (besides Captain COMMERELL and his subordinates of the British steam frigate *Monarch*,) Captain MACOMB, of the United States steam frigate *Plymouth;* Captain R. W. SHUFELDT, of the *Miantonomoh;* Captain GEORGE M. RANSOM, of the *Terror*, and Captain WEBSTER, of the *Mahoning*, (revenue cutter.) There were also in the procession, accompanying the removal of the remains from the City Hall to the funeral train at the depot, the delegation from the municipal government of Baltimore, viz.: Hon. R. T. Banks, Mayor of that city, and Colonel Harry McCoy, Bernard Carter, Esq., Major Jessie R. Ogle, Captain Daniel Constance, Colonel George T. Bell, J. D. Stewart, John Milroy, Frederick Cook, N. R. Gill and James Hyde, Esqs., members of the Baltimore City Council. The following named gentlemen are the representatives of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute who officiated as pallbearers at the reception on Saturday, and followed immediately behind GEO. PEABODY RUSSELL, Esq., and other relatives of the deceased in the procession to-day: Hon. A. A. Abbott, President of the Board; General Sutton, Dr. Osborne, Mr. John Blaine and Mr. H. T. Williams. The Citizens' Committee from Peabody are as follows: B. C. Perkins, T. M. Stinson, Henry Poor, E. W. Jacobs, C. B. Farley, James P. King, Amos Morrill, A. B. Morrill, Fitch Pool, Henry Pollock, J. B. Foster, Francis Baker, Wm. Sutton, Jr., George H. Peirson.

The United States regulars from Forts Warren and Independence, (four companies,) which are to take part in the obsequies, arrived on Saturday, and were until this morning quartered at Fort Preble. They will return by steamer.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE DAY.

The City Hall was closed on Sunday, the remains being guarded by detachments from the Mechanic Blues and the Portland Light Infantry, reliefs being posted every two hours from the time when the body was placed on the catafalque, 1 P. M. on Saturday, until the religious ceremonies began this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The Germania Orchestra from Boston, (forty pieces,) which arrived here yesterday afternoon, and the Portland Band, (an excellent one, by the bye,) furnished the instrumentalization for the occasion, and the vocal exercises were rendered by the Haydn Association of this city. Right Rev. Bishop NEELEY of the Diocese of Maine, (Episcopal,) offered up prayer and conducted the religious exercises at the obsequies. These were carried out in strict accordance with the following programme, which has heretofore been given to the readers of the TIMES:

First—Quartet and chorus from the "Messiah," "Lachrymosa," from MOZART's Requiem, by the Haydn Association, accompanied by the Germania Orchestra.
Second—Prayer by Bishop H. C. NEELEY, of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine.
Third—Music by the Portland Band.
Fourth—Chorus from the "Messiah."
Fifth—Prayer from Moses in Egypt.
Sixth—Chorus, "Happy and Blest," from St. Paul.
Seventh—"Then Round About the Starry Throne," from Sampson.
Eighth—Chorus, from the Hymns of Praise, by the Haydn Association.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

At 9 A. M. yesterday the doors of the City Hall were thrown open, and the citizens generally were allowed to view the remains, the Hall being closed again at 7:30 P. M. During the day there was a stream of people passing in and out of the building. The city was never more filled with strangers than it has been during yesterday and to-day, and while the funeral procession was marching from the City Hall to the depot to-day, the immense crowds seemed to increase constantly. The citizens say that the occasion when the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Portland did not bring out a greater concourse of people. Not only were the sidewalks lined with citizens and visitors, but the windows and roofs of the houses had their quantum of spectators. The route of the procession was from the Hall down Congress to Pearl, through Pearl to Middle, up Middle to Congress, through Congress again to State, down State to Danforth, down Danforth to High, down High to Commercial-street, and thence to the depot of the Eastern Railroad, where the funeral train was in waiting to receive the remains, which were put on board at 12 o'clock. The composition of the procession was as follows:

Platoon of Police.
Marshal, Colonel L. M. D. Sweat and escort.
Four Companies Fifth United States Artillery, and two Companies of Infantry of Maine Militia, all under command of General B. H. Hill, commander of Fort Preble, and Staff.
United States Army.
Pallbearers, consisting of ex-Mayors and ex-Presidents of the Board of Trade of Portland, William Willis, Joseph Howard, William W. Thomas, Neal Dow, James T. McCobb, Jacob McLellan, Augustus E. Stevens, John B. Brown, T. C. Hersey, Jonas H. Perley.

Guard of Honor.	Funeral Car	Guard of Honor.
Detachment of Portland Light Infantry, Capt. Mattocks.	with six men on each side as bearers from U. S. Rev. steamer, *Mahoning.*	Detachment of Portland Mechanic Blues, Capt. Parker.

Family.
Committee from Peabody.
Trustees of Peabody Institute.
Trustees of Peabody Educational Fund.
Admiral Farragut, His Excellency the Governor of Maine, Commander of the *Monarch*, and His Honor the Mayor of Portland.
H. B. M. Consul at Portland and the Commander of the *Plymouth.*
Spanish Consul, French Consul and British Vice-Consul.
(*All the above in carriages.*)
The Staff of Admiral Farragut.
Officers of the English and American Navies.
Officers of the United States Revenue Steamer *Mahoning*, on duty at this Port.
Officers of the United States Army.
Judges of United States and State Courts.
Staff of the Governor of Maine.
Executive Council.
Ex-Governors of Maine, and ex-Representatives.
Delegations from the Senate and House of Representatives of Maine, preceded by their Officers.
The Mayor and Delegation of the City Council of Baltimore.
United States Marshal and District-Attorney.
Adjutant-General and Attorney-General of Maine.
Clerks of the Federal and State Courts.
Collector of Customs, Surveyor of the Port, Postmaster, Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue.
Officers of Customs and Internal Revenue.
County Officers.
Aldermen and Common Council of Portland.
Committee of Reception and Sub-Committees.
City Solicitor, City Treasurer and Clerk.
Judge and Recorder Municipal Court.
Officers English merchant-steamers in port.
Reverend Clergy of the various denominations.
Portland Board of Trade.
Mercantile Library Association.
Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association.
Portland Society of Natural History.
Institute and Public Library.
Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maine, under command of General Geo. L. Beal.
Bosworth Post, No. 2, G. A. R., of Portland, under command of Post Commander W. B. Smith.

The funeral car I described very fully in my last letter.

PRELIMINARIES.

The exercises at the City Hall began precisely at 7:30 A. M., to-day. Previous to this hour Governor CHAMBERLAIN and his staff, Admiral FARRAGUT and staff, the British and American naval officers, the foreign consuls, the Baltimore delegates, the delegates from Peabody, the municipal officers of Portland, Federal civil officers, the members of the Press, and others who were especially invited, assembled at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, and were escorted thence by Colonel SWEAT, the Marshal, to the Chamber, where the remains lay in State, where they were assigned to positions on the right and left of the catafalque. The other portions of the mortuary chamber, including the galleries, the adjoining rooms, (except such as were reserved for the Haydn Association and the orchestra) were opened to the public at 8:45 A. M., and were speedily filled by an eager throng of spectators, fully one-half of which number were ladies. Notwithstanding the immense concourse of people both in and around the building, there was perfect quiet among the vast multitude, as befitted the occasion, and when the burial casket was borne down the steps of the City Hall, to be deposited on the funeral car, every head was reverently uncovered. This same honor to the remains of the late deceased was shown by spectators at frequent points along the route of the procession.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN,

which stood in the depot of the Eastern Railroad, foot of State-street, ready to convey the remains and the mourners to Salem, consisted of the magnificent locomotive "George Peabody," one baggage car, saloon car No. 77 and passenger cars Nos. 74 and 75. All these cars are new and were built at the Company's shops in Salem. The exteriors were extensively draped in sable. The interior of car No. 77 (containing the remains) was hung with heavy folds of black and white serge from the centre, falling to either side, the windows being half covered by the same material. The British and American flags, edged with black, formed the draperies at either end. The car was neatly carpeted, and in the centre stood the bier, about two feet wide by eight feet long, covered with black velvet and trimmed with tassels and silver fringe. The whole effect was appropriately sombre, and exhibited a high degree of taste in the arrangement of the mournful decorations. The two passenger cars accompanying the train were also hung with emblems of mourning, the folds of black and white serge meeting in the centre of the ceiling from each corner, the sides above and around the windows being also draped. The funeral train was on exhibition yesterday, and was visited by thousands of people.

THE DAY'S CEREMONIES.

Yesterday's close betokened another storm, and as the evening wore on the conviction was generally expressed that the funeral ceremonies would be marred to some extent by bad weather. Notwithstanding the ill-omens, however, the pageant of to-day was most impressive in its character, and conferred on the fair City of Portland a distinction of which its people may feel justly proud. Daylight came amid a blinding storm of snow, which seemingly increased as the morning hours passed on. Thousands thronged the streets, and the moving crowds from every direction made the City Hall their objective point. Promptly at the hour advertized, 8:45 o'clock, the doors were opened and the more fortunate of the waiting crowd, who had secured positions on the long steps leading up to the main entrance, went into the building and thence up the grand staircase to the large chamber where the remains lay in state. The galleries and all the rear portion of the chamber proper were very soon filled. The appearance of the funeral draperies, which I have heretofore described, was even more impressive than on Saturday, when the chamber was first opened to public view. Notwithstanding the great mass of people who were in the chamber, there was literally the stillness of death pervading the whole apartment; and the only moving figures that could be seen were the two sentries who slowly paced up and down, one at either side of the catafalque. At each end of the square dais, upon which rested the remains, there was a military mute of the Portland Light Infantry, with arms reversed and head leaning on the butt end of his musket.

At 9 o'clock the distinguished functionaries, both civil and military, met according to arrangement in the Mayor's office, where they formed in procession and were conducted into the chamber of state by Assistant Marshals, who there assigned them to proper positions, Mayor PUTNAM, of Portland, and Captain COMMERELL, of the British frigate *Monarch*, arm in arm, leading the line. The Staff of Admiral FARRAGUT, as well as the officers of all the naval vessels in the harbor, were in full uniform, and made a splendid appearance. Among the distinguished civilians were Governor CHAMBERLAIN and his Council, and the foreign Consuls stationed in Portland, all the latter being in full diplomatic dress. The Press of this State and of New-York and other cities was very fully represented and was assigned to favorable position in the chamber.

At 9:30 o'clock the services were begun by the Haydn Association. Three hundred voices, accompanied by the Germania Orchestra, giving the "Opening Chorus" from the "Messiah." Bishop NEELEY, who was kneeling at the foot of the catafalque, dressed in full robes, his Chaplain, Rev. Mr. HAYES, being on one side and Rev. Mr. HARRISON, Chaplain of the *Monarch*, on the other between the military mutes, then began the prayers, which were appropriately selected from the Ritual of the Episcopal Church. The scene was now most solemnly impressive. The *adagio* tones of the chorale had barely died away, a solemn silence reigning and a subdued feeling seeming to pervade the whole assembly, when the musically-sonorous baritone of the Bishop gave out in slow and measured tone the prayer commencing, "We come before thee, O God, the Lord of Life and of Death." Never did prayer seem more appropriate, and amid the vast concourse of people who listened to its eloquent rendering there was not one but felt impressed with the peculiar solemnity of the occasion. The prayer ended, the other musical selections as given above were rendered with fine effect, particularly the prayer from Moses in Egypt. While the hymn of praise, the closing selection, was being sung, twelve sailors from the *Plymouth* bore the coffin from the catafalque and placed it in the funeral car, and the various bodies composing the procession filed into line in accordance with the programme I have given. Notwithstanding the driving storm which met the procession as it emerged from the City Hall, the whole arrangement for the obsequies was carried out without change of route, and strictly in the order above laid down. The line of procession was fully a mile in length.

DEPARTURE FOR PEABODY.

At the depot of the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad, where the final halt was made, the coffin was placed on a raised bier, covered with black cloth, and was thence taken to the mortuary car which I have described, and at 1 P. M. the train started out of the depot on its way to Peabody. The first five cars were set apart for the four companies of Fifth United States Artillery, which came from Forts Warren and Independence, and formed the escort of the train on its way to Peabody. Behind these was the mortuary car, four soldiers being detailed to it as a guard to the remains; and behind this were two cars for the delegations from abroad and the representatives of the Press. Amid the tolling of bells, which had been kept up during the whole time the procession was moving, and the mournful strains of a dirge by the band of the Fifth Artillery, the train then moved onward, leaving behind Portland and the thousands of spectators who were assembled in and around the depot.

ON THE WAY.

In the towns all along the route to Peabody the flags were flying at half-mast, and people from the surrounding country might be seen at the stations eagerly watching the train as it passed along. At Kennebunk, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Ipswich and Beverly, there were great crowds at the depots. The train stopped for a few minutes at each of the above places. Perfect silence was preserved by these except at Newburyport, where an attempt was made by a few persons to get up a cheer, but the unseemly movement was foiled by reason of the better sense of the vast majority of the spectators, who immediately frowned it down. At one point on the line a salute was fired from a piece of ordnance stationed near the depot and in charge of a committee of citizens, as the train passed.

AT PEABODY.

The train kept on until it arrived at Peabody, where a procession was formed, and the remains were taken to the Institute, where they are to lie in state till Tuesday next. The Library room of the Institute, in which they are placed, is appropriately draped, and a splendid catafalque has been put up for the reception of the remains. At the head of it, back of the burial casket, may be seen the portrait of Queen VICTORIA, presented to the distinguished deceased, as well as other presents given him as tokens of esteem by the American and British Governments. Mayor PUTNAM and the delegation of the Portland City Council, the Baltimore delegates and those from the Maryland Legislature, Admiral FARRAGUT's staff, the Peabody and Portsmouth Committees, accompanied the remains to Peabody. Admiral FARRAGUT himself left Portland by a later train, and arrived in Boston this evening. The obsequies at Peabody will take place on Tuesday. Captain COMMERELL, of the *Monarch*, and his officers will attend on the occasion. The eulogy will be delivered by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Fresh Rumors of the Death of the Pope—The Commercial Debates in the French Chambers—The Lancashire Strike.

PARIS, Feb. 1—1 P. M.—Rumors of the death of the Pope were again current to-day. It is just ascertained, however, that His Holiness has been afflicted with an epileptic fit, and that his illness is not regarded as fatal.... There has been a remarkable increase in the number of cases of smallpox in this city within a few days.... Yesterday a sharp debate occurred in the Corps Legislatif on the decrees for temporarily admitting iron and cotton fabrics. On a vote being reached the Government was sustained.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Half of the cotton mills at Wigan, which were recently compelled to stop on account of a strike among the operators, have resumed.... At a general poll of the shareholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company to-day, a majority of the 3,347 votes was cast in favor of the proposed amalgamation with the French Cable Company.... Mr. MADDINGTON goes to Canada to urge the Dominion Parliament to complete a railroad through the Provinces.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—Messrs. STREMAYER, BANHAUS and WAGNER have accepted positions in the Austrian Cabinet.

CUBA.

Remains of Castanon at Havana—The Cubans at Key West—The Spanish Consul's Residence Guarded.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—The steamer *Lavaca*, from Key West, entered the harbor this morning with her colors at half-mast, bearing the remains of GONZALO CASTANON, late editor of the *Voz de Cuba*. The body will be embalmed. Preparations are making for the funeral. Subscriptions are being made to provide for the children of CASTANON.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 1.—The residence of the Spanish Consul here is guarded at night by a military patrol. The Cubans make no further demonstrations, but the authorities are active and vigilant.... The United States flagship *Severn*, and the monitors *Dictator* and *Sangus*, arrived to-day from Matanzas.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

A Coup d'Etat Against Rielle—His Deposition, Capture and Imprisonment.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says:

"Startling news has been received from Fort Garry, Jan. 20, *via* Pembina. It is stated that RIELLE has been ousted from his brief and absolute dictatorship in the Red River Settlement, and the old Hudson Bay Company's Government has been reinstated under the title of the Government and Council of Assiniboine, with Governor MCTAVISH at its head. For some time dissatisfaction has existed among the half-breeds on account of RIELLE's inefficiency or inactivity, and during his temporary absence from Fort Garry the old *régime* was reinstated. A guard met RIELLE on his way back, and after a faint resistance he was captured and taken to Fort Garry."

A Curious Lawsuit in Boston—The Yale Alumni.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A singular legal controversy threatens to spring from the recent fire in Somerville, growing out of the cutting of the hose of a fire engine lying across the Fitchburg Railroad by a passing train. The loss by the fire was $25,000, and suits are brought against the Fitchburg Railroad Company by the town for damage to the hose, and by underwriters, the latter for $22,000, which amount they claim could have been saved but for the cutting of the hose.... The fifth annual reunion of the Yale Alumni took place on Monday evening. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER; Vice-Presidents, LINUS CHILD, ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, WM. G. BATES, JOHN P. PUTNAM, W. HOPPIN; Secretary and Treasurer, S. ARTHUR BRUT.

Reward in the Case of the Missing Man Robert Harper—The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Governor HOFFMAN has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the guilty parties in the case of ROBERT HARPER, who disappeared from this city on the evening of Jan. 22, or for the discovery of his body, and desires the special attention of detectives throughout the country to be called to this and other rewards offered by the relatives.... The State Medical Society met here to-day. Papers on technical subjects were presented by Drs. Gurdon Buck, George B. Hubbard, Frederick Hyde, G. O. Vanderpoel, Hiram Corliss and Dr. Peters. Drs. CALEB GREEN, of Homer; WM. MANLIUS SMITH, of Manlius, and EDWARD R. SQUIBB, of Brooklyn, were appointed delegates to the National Convention to revise the United States Pharmacopœia.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Another Reduction of About Four Millions—Comparison Between the January and February Statements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A comparison of the debt statement of the 1st of February with the previous one of Jan. 1, shows the following changes during the month:

Liabilities.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Coin interest debt, prin...	$100 00	$15,950,288 76
Coin interest Debt, int....	....	15,000 00
Currency int. debt, prin....	....	402,950 00
Currency int. debt, int....	....	87,890 00
Matured debt, principal....	....	11,237 72
Matured debt, interest....	....	2,840 00
Old demand notes..........	....	....
Fractional currency.......	300,847 91	....
Gold certificates..........	10,221,800 00	....
Total..................	$10,522,747 94	$16,470,206 48
		$10,522,747 94
Net decrease in liabilities........		$5,947,458 54

Assets.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Coin in Treasury..........	....	$7,558,745 19
Currency in Treasury......	....	4,083,155 61
Sinking fund and acc'd int	3,170,153 16	....
Purch'd bds. and acc'd int	6,457,953 49	....
Total..................	$9,628,106 65	$11,641,900 80
		9,628,106 65
Net decrease in assets..............		$2,013,794 15
Net decrease in liabilities...........		5,947,458 54
Showing net decrease of debt..........		$3,933,664 39

The changes in the public debt since the accession of the present Administration to the management of the finances on the 4th of March last are interesting. Take the funded gold-bearing stocks of the United States to begin with, and then the circulation, cash on hand, &c., as follows:

Public Debt of the United States, Feb. 1.

	March 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1870.
United States 5-20s.......	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,672,300
Less in Sinking Fund.....	....	97,082,384
Outstanding 5-20s.........	$1,602,587,350	$1,505,589,916
Other gold bonds..........	505,268,800	505,266,900
Total outstanding......	$2,107,846,150	$2,010,856,816
Decrease under new Administration......		$96,989,334

Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.

	March 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1870.
Greenbacks..............	$356,021,073	$356,110,258
Fractional currency.......	36,781,547	40,063,513
Gold notes...............	28,775,560	50,392,180
Three per cents..........	57,140,000	45,530,000
Navy pension fund........	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands.........	6,422,464	4,053,047
Accrued interest..........	34,071,255	34,099,013
In gross................	$533,211,899	$544,248,011
Less gold in the Treasury.	98,741,361	101,600,731
Total.................	$434,470,538	$442,647,280
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	8,690,808
Balance unfunded.........	$417,617,109	$433,956,472
Increase in unfunded debt..........		$16,339,363
Decrease in funded stocks..........		96,989,334
Net decrease since March 1..........		$80,649,971

The decrease in the debt for January proves to be nearly double what was supposed up to Saturday night last.

The January Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1870.—The following is the recapitulation of the debt statement made public to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at 5 per cent..................	$221,589,300 00
Bonds at 6 per cent..................	1,886,349,900 00
Amount outstanding..........	$2,107,939,200 00
Interest..............................	32,847,394 82

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Certificates at 3 per cent...............	$45,530,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent........	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding..........	$59,530,000 00
Interest..............................	717,950 00

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Amount outstanding..................	$4,053,046 64
Interest..............................	533,668 88

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Demand and legal-tender notes..........	$356,110,258 50
Fractional currency..................	40,063,512 62
Certificates of gold deposited..........	50,392,180 00
Amount outstanding..........	$446,565,951 12
Grand total amount outstanding....	$2,618,088,197 76
Grand total interest.............	$34,099,013 70
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment..........	$2,652,187,211 46

Amount in Treasury.

Coin..................................	$101,600,730 77
Currency..............................	8,690,807 41
Sinking Fund in United States coin interest bonds and accrued interest thereon...............	25,716,080 50
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon..............	71,336,303 86
Total..........................	$207,373,922 54
Debt less amount in Treasury..........	$2,444,813,288 92
Debt on the 1st ultimo................	2,448,746,952 31
Decrease of debt during the past month.	$3,933,664 39
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869.	80,649,971 00

The statement of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, shows totals as follows:

Amount outstanding..................	$64,457,320 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid........	315,254 60
Interest paid by the United States........	6,881,664 96
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c........................	1,923,300 80
Balance of interest paid by United States	4,954,364 16

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Movements Yesterday—He Spends a Quiet Day and a Gay Evening.

Prince ARTHUR spent most of the day yesterday in his rooms at the Brevoort House, or in his favorite pedestrian exercise. The usual number of callers presented themselves at the Brevoort House, among them Mr. ASTOR, Rear Admiral STRINGHAM, Captain CREIGHTON, of the United States Navy, SIDNEY WEBSTER and other prominent citizens. The pedestrian exercise of the royal youth included a promenade down Broadway, brief visits to the Astor Library and GURNEY's Photograph Gallery, and a long stroll in the Central Park. He dined with Mr. L. P. MORTON before attending the grand ball at DELMONICO's.

The Ball at Delmonico's.

The ball given at DELMONICO's last evening in the Prince's honor was a brilliant affair. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Prince, accompanied bo the gentlemen of his suite, entered the building, the band playing "God Save the Queen." When he appeared in the upper room, where the guests had assembled, the entire company arose. Mr. GRINNELL advancing, took him by the hand and introduced him to the ladies who were near him. Taking the arm of Mrs. CUSHING, of Boston, the daughter of Mr. GRINNELL, the Prince led the way to the ballroom. Breinslein's Band immediately struck up a gallop, and the Prince and his partner led in the dance. The dancing was kept up until a late hour. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs Von Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Evarts, General John A. Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, H. N. Williams and wife, Mrs. Reuben Ross, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Gracie King, Mr. Isaac Bell, John P. Lindsay, Judge Blatchford, ex-Judge Hilton, Mr. D. D. Field, A. T. Stewart, Clarence A. Seward, F. G. Gedney and lady, General McDowell and lady. About midnight the dancers repaired to one of the adjoining rooms, where a splendid banquet was served.

At the tables, in pastry, were the royal arms, the American shield, the standards of both nations entwined, and the Temple of Liberty. At the banquet no speeches were made. The ball was altogether a grand success. The rooms were profusely adorned with flowers, but beyond this there were no decorations, save BRADY's photographs of the Prince of WALES and Prince ARTHUR.

FIRE DOWN TOWN.

Conflagration in Rose-street—Destruction of a Sugar Refinery.

At about 2:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the large sugar refinery of OCKERSHAUSEN BROTHERS, in Rose-street. Volumes of smoke issued from the building for some time before the precise position of the fire could be ascertained. At length the flames burst forth with great fury, and filled the air with showers of sparks and burning plank. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but their efforts were as nothing against the fierce flames, and the entire building was steadily licked up, story by story, and compartment by compartment.

At 3 o'clock the fire in the refinery was at its height, with strong indication of extending to the buildings in the rear in Vandewater-street. The exertions of the firemen were now wholly directed to saving the shops, printing office and tenement houses surrounding. The men were in imminent danger of burial under the walls at any moment.

The inhabitants of the tenement houses in Vandewater-street were aroused by the strong glare that shone through their apartments, and at once fled to the streets in every stage of undress, and carrying their helpless children in their arms. After their first alarm they turned their attention to the saving of their worldly goods, and bedding, furniture, stoves, trunks, and every form of receptacle for wearing apparel soon littered the streets. The night was cold, and these unfortunate people must have suffered severely.

The loss by the destruction of the sugar refinery will probably reach $500,000, as it was said, there was a large stock of sugars in the building. Of course, nothing could be learned during the fire of the amount of the insurance.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, which left Liverpool Jan. 20, and Queenstown Jan. 21, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than those received Saturday by the *Deutschland.*

TRAUPMANN.

Execution of the Assassin of the Kinck Family—No Confession Made by the Criminal—His Self-Possession and Calmness in His Last Moments—Curious Statement of the Priest in Attendance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

The monster whose crimes have won for him a world-wide notoriety, has at last expiated them on the scaffold. An apprehension existed that the Imperial clemency might be exerted in his behalf so far as the capital punishment was concerned. The only foundation for an assumption so improbable, was the belief expressed by the Republicans that the Emperor would avail himself of this opportunity of creating a precedent for the more lenient treatment of his cousin. I need scarcely say to you that the interests of the dynasty are involved in the rigid and impartial execution of the sentence of the High Court of Justice in regard to Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, whatever that sentence may be. There must be no dallying with the necessities of the case such as was exhibited in connection with the offence of Prince ACHILLE MURAT, who, I am glad to say, is at last to be brought to trial. All further speculation in regard to TRAUPMANN has, however, been put an end to by his execution this morning, and therefore it is unnecessary to say anything more in reference to the reports which have been circulated in regard to the probability of the commutation of his sentence.

As I stated in my last, the neighborhood of the prison in which the murderer has been confined has presented all the aspects of a fair since his appeal to the Court of Cassation has been rejected. For the last three or four nights there could not have been less than from thirty to forty thousand people on the spot. The patience which they exhibited, and the endurance of the damp and cold which they supported during the long watches of the night, afforded melancholy evidence of what people will be content to suffer for the gratification of a morbid, or, to speak more accurately, a savage curiosity.

The Prison of La Roquette marks the last stage in the career of the criminal who is destined to expiate with his life his offences against society. It is inclosed by a high wall, which leaves only the upper stories visible. The executions of criminals take place on the open ground comprised between the prison and the Rue la Roquette, the scaffold being erected in front of the principal entrance. Five stone flags of oblong shape inserted in the pavement serve at once to indicate the spot and support the framework of the temporary construction.

For the last three days and nights all the restaurants, cafés, eating houses and tobacco shops of the Boulevard have been doing an immense business. They have never closed for an hour during the whole period.

Shortly before midnight two large vehicles arrived in front of the prison. One of them contained the timber joists forming the frame work of the scaffold. The other was destined to receive the body of the murderer after the execution. The executioner's aids immediately proceeded to put together the woodwork composing the scaffold and the guillotine, and the wagon intended for the body was drawn up alongside the walls of the prison. An old man, small in stature, and clad in a shiny hat and a long rusty palletot, directed the operations, smoking a pipe all the while. This was M. DUBLOT, first aid of Monsieur de Paris

The platform was erected on pine trestles which were adjusted on the flags to which I have made allusion above. The two arms of the guillotine were then elevated and fixed. The work was carried on by the light of a lantern, held by a child about 10 years old. Cries of indignation were heard amongst the crowd at this sight, on which M. LOMBARD, one of the officiers de paix, ordered the workman to send the boy down. The father of the child, the carpenter usually employed on these occasions, protested against his interference, and M. LOMBARD had to repeat his orders in a stern tone before they were complied with. The child himself showed a good deal of ill humor at his dismissal. All this time the executioner, M. HEINDEINDRECK, stood at the foot of the scaffold superintending the operations of his assistants. He is a fine-looking man with white hair and whiskers, piercing eyes, and hands and feet almost as small and delicate as those of a woman. He was dressed in a long black overcoat, and wore a white silk handkerchief round his neck by way of a muffler. "M. de Paris," as he is traditionally called by virtue of his office, is a bachelor and property owner.

While his aids were completing the erection of the guillotine the chief executioner proceeded to the prison, signed the order back, and took formal possession of the criminal. After this he smoked a cigarette, and then, it is said, drank off a bowlful of milk!

The *personnel* of the scaffold is composed of one master carpenter, two assistant carpenters, four wagon drivers, one mechanician, two assistant and one chief executioner.

The blade of the guillotine weighs 125 pounds. In descending the grooves at the foot of which it strikes the neck of the criminal it acquires by the rapidity of its fall a force and weight of 800 pounds. It is said that M. HEINDEINDRECK has effected some improvements in the instrument. I have not made such near acquaintance with it as to be able to tell you what they are.

M. CLAUDE arrived at the prison at 9 in the evening, accompanied by M. LAMBQUIN, the Commissary of Police of the quarter. He was informed that TRAUPMANN was sleeping, and he gave orders that he should not be disturbed for some hours to come.

When the arrangements connected with the guillotine had been completed, the chief executioner ascended the platform to satisfy himself that it worked well. This was about 2 in the morning. On descending again he put on his overcoat, which he had laid aside in order to try the machine, and walked about for awhile to warm himself. The morning had become very cold. The anxiety and impatience of the crowd were now visibly on the increase. The Gardes de Paris and the Sergens de Ville had difficulty in preventing it from invading the open space in front of the prison, and thus interfering with the operations of the executioner and his assistants. In the avenue and streets leading to the Place the multitude was so compressed that many became ill and fainted. Every tree which commanded a view of the place of execution was black with the *gamins* of the Faubourgs. It was said that one of them fell from his perch, and was killed. The crowd sang and hooted to while away the weary hours. The scene was indescribably disgusting to any one of the least sensibility.

The chaplain did not arrive until about 4:30 o'clock. He drove up to the door of the *concierge*, and left the vehicle there. Just at that moment a movement was observed among a crowd of policemen at the corner of the Rue de la Vacquerie. An officer of the Municipal Guards had lost a valuable ring. A *gamin*, throning in sovereignty in the branches of a neighboring tree, irreverently burst out into the refrain of "*Rendez lui son cochon.*" Punishment quickly followed the offence. Four sturdy arms shook the tree, and Gavroche tumbled down to receive a sound whipping. At that moment CAPOUL, the singer, carefully muffled up in wrappers and fur, passed along. The crowd took no more notice of the handsome tenor than if he had been an ordinary mortal.

At 5 o'clock the vehicle which was to convey the body to its last resting place, at Clamart, took up its station at the foot of the scaffold, so as to permit the basket containing the head to be lowered into it immediately after the execution.

TRAUPMANN had slept all night. He had retired to bed at 9 o'clock, and had commenced to slumber directly, as usual. Could he have known that the "fated hour" was so nigh? He must certainly have had some idea of it, though the fact had not been formally communicated to him as yet.

Through long, ghastly corridors, imperfectly lit by flickering lamps, and up and down staircases, sometimes narrow, sometimes wide, the journalists present were led to TRAUPMANN's cell, which was situated on the ground floor. All entered. The excitement of the persons present had reached its climax. The criminal was awake; he sat before a table in the attitude of a man who was about to write. Monsieur CLAUDE informed him, in a low voice, that the fatal moment had arrived. Father CROZES approached the culprit and exhorted him to meet his fate courageously. But TRAUPMANN's features betrayed no emotion. The Chief of the Detective Police now addressed him:

"TRAUPMANN, now that your last moment approaches, will you confess your crime?"

"No," he replied in a firm voice, "that is to say, I have been guilty, but not of murder; I have not killed any one."

"You persist in your assertion about your accomplices?"

"Yes."

"Will you name them?"

All eyes were fastened on the criminal, and all present held their breath.

"No," he curtly replied.

TRAUPMANN, who had made his will the previous day, here handed to one of the jailors a letter for his mother, observing, with imperturbable calmness, that the official must not forget to put it into an envelope.

The first "toilette" was then proceeded with—that is to say, the prison took back the clothes which it had lent, not given, to the culprit, the straight jacket was taken off, for he was to die in his own clothes, those which he had worn when arrested and which had been scrupulously preserved. TRAUPMANN'S *sang-froid* during this operation was extraordinary. His look was firm, without insolence, and his movements quiet and easy. He buttoned his shirt carefully at the cuffs, made sure that it set well, and stooped to put on his shoes slowly and quietly as a man would do in his own room preparing to go out on some insignificant errand. A glass of wine and some bread were offered to him, but he refused them.

Outside the prison another scene was being enacted. The executioner and his assistants were making their last examination of the terrible machine. A ladder was leaning against it. A man ascended, loosened the cord and experimented several times to see if the knife slipped well. All was in order.

In the meanwhile TRAUPMANN had been left alone with the venerable priest; every one else had left the little cell, even the jailors had stepped aside. A few minutes after, the small procession made its appearance in the corridors and proceeded to the hall, TRAUPMANN in front between two assistants of the executioner. With surer step than any of the party he ascended the staircases which we had just trodden, and traversed the seemingly interminable passages.

In the hall the second toilette was proceeded with, the murderer's hair and the collar of his shirt were cut off, his hands and feet were tied—the former behind his back, the latter so as to permit only the most necessary movements. A person engaged in putting on a new suit of clothes could not, apparently, be in a calmer or serener state of mind than that of the culprit. The priest read the Passion of Christ in a low voice. M. CLAUDE asked TRAUPMANN for the last time:

"Do you persist in your assertions?"

"I do, I do," he replied with an incredible calmness.

The persons present were told that generally when persons about to be executed leave the door of the prison, and see the fatal machine before them, their courage vanishes. But TRAUPMANN never hesitated, never made a false step. The assistants simply walked alongside of him.

On placing his foot on the first of the ten steps conducting to the scaffold, and after kissing the crucifix borne by the chaplain, the criminal turned round for a moment, as if seeking some one. He was looking for the Chief of the Secret Police. Not seeing the latter, he said to the worthy priest who accompanied him:

"Tell Mons. CLAUDE that I persisted in my assertions to the last."

Then he ascended the fatal steps. It was still dark, though the morning was beginning to dawn. It was difficult for the spectators to perceive what was passing on the scaffold. The axe had done its office; the head of the assassin had fallen under it. The executioner, on descending, said that the criminal at the last moment had attempted to escape and to bite him. The savage spirit had revived and broken through his show of calmness.

During all this time hardly a sound was to be heard from the crowd. It must have been impossible for the persons composing it to follow the operations of the executioner and his assistant, as even those nearest the scaffold could discern nothing through the gloom. It was very cold. Most people were shivering, and when the word was passed round that "all was over" the multitude dispersed, glad to escape from the scene which they had been so eager to witness.

NEW-YORK BAR.

Important Meeting of Members Last Evening—Preliminary Steps Towards the Formation of an Organization.

The meeting of a large number of the members of the New-York Bar, which for a considerable time past has been in contemplation, was held last evening in the hall at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue. The call stated only in the most general terms the objects of the meeting, which was to secure such organization as shall enable the legal profession to better discharge its duty to the public and to itself. The signers to the call, including the most prominent and influential members of the profession, were prompt at the hour designated.

The meeting was called to order by ALBERT MATTHEWS, who nominated for Chairman EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, and G. P. LOWERY and JOHN E. PARSONS were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the meeting.

HENRY NICOLL then offered the following resolution, which, after remarks by several gentlemen, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of preparing a suitable constitution and by-laws for this Association, and that such Committee report at the next meeting.

The Chair appointed the following Committee under the above resolution: Henry Nicoll, Samuel S. Tilden, James Emmott, Albert Matthews, Hamilton W. Robinson, James C. Carter, Charles A. Rapallo, Augustus F. Smith, Stephen P. Nash.

D. B. EATON then offered the following resolution, which, after brief addresses, was also unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of nominating officers provided for by such constitution, and that such Committee confer with the Committee on Organization.

And the Chair appointed, under this resolution, the following Committee: Dorman B. Eaton, William H. Pritchard, Gilbert M. Spier, E. L. Fancher, Joseph H. Choate, Edmund Randolph Robinson, Abraham R. Lawrence, Albert Stickney, Charles F. Blake.

Addresses were made in the course of the evening by the following-named gentlemen, and the meeting was continued until a late hour: E. S. Van Winkle, Henry Nicoll, Edwards Pierrepont, James Emmott, D. B. Eaton, S. J. Tilden, Wm. M. Evarts, J. W. Edmonds, E. W. Stoughton, John McKeon.

There was a unanimous feeling expressed that it was the duty of the Bar, and for the interest of the whole community, that there should be a thorough organization of its members, and that when this result was satisfactorily attained, the field of organized activity was broad and inviting. The standard of professional morality and attainment needed to be elevated, the spirit of reckless and unjust censure of lawyers and judges should be rebuked; all cases of professional delinquency should be made to feel the weight of the authoritative censure of the profession; an up-town library and club room are needed where members of the Bar may meet for consultation and social intercourse; and such intercourse can be made to strengthen all the better elements of professional life. The Bar was admitted to be in some measure responsible for, or at least to have the ability to ameliorate, some of the evils attending the present administration of justice now so generally complained of. They ought to aid the Bench in the administration of justice, and not to make application for anything but justice according to the forms and precedents of law. They ought to point out the defects of the existing laws and constitution and to lend their active and organized coöperation for their improvement. They ought to have some control of admissions to the Bar, or they should not be held responsible for the character and conduct of those who are admitted to practice. Those laws which have made access to the Bar as easy as to a theatre, and which have made elections to the Bench to depend, not on high professional character and attainment, but on the ability to command a popular or merely partisan majority, have reduced the legal profession to a trade, have multiplied litigation and legal perplexities, and in a thousand ways have been the prolific source of those demoralizing influences which have alarmed the people and dishonored the Bench and Bar.

These dangers must be boldly confronted, and it becomes the lawyers to promptly and fearlessly perform their share of work of regeneration; and those now present enter upon the work of reform, and invite their brethren here and elsewhere, and the public Press, and all citizens who desire good laws, honest administration, upright Judges, safety for life and property, or reputation, or mean the perpetuity of the State and nation, are invited to join them in the work. It is hoped that this organization may be followed by others, having the same general object in the other cities of the State. Such, so far as we can learn, was the spirit and aim of addresses delivered. The meeting, after having passed a resolution of respect for Mr. O'CONOR, now confined by serious illness, adjourned to meet in two weeks at the same place, when the Committees are expected to present their reports, and the details of organization and membership will be perfected.

THE BANKS IMPROVING THEIR SECURITY.—Since the alarm occasioned by the late daring robberies eighty-four banks have obtained or ordered improved welded steel and iron safes of the American Steam Safe Company. The most of these safes are furnished with the celebrated Sargent Bank Locks.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best—*Advertisement.*

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces catarrhs, coughs, disorders of the lungs, &c. which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

Arthur & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. H. ARTHUR & CO.,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 39 Nassau and No. 56 Liberty sts., opposite Post Office, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BOYD—GIDDINGS.—On Monday, Jan. 31, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. John A. Paddock, HARRY W. BOYD to HATTIE A. GIDDINGS, youngest daughter of Dr. S. M. Giddings, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

DUNKEE.—On Monday, Jan. 31, KATE DUNKEE, infant daughter of Alonzo and Kate Dunkee, aged 1 year, 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock.

EDGAR.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 30, CATHARINE S. BEVIER, wife of John B. Edgar.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be at Rahway Depot on arrival of 10:10 A. M. train.

IVES.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 30, MARY BUCKINGHAM, widow of Abram Ives, deceased, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Depot, (27th-st. and 4th-av.,) at 8 A. M., returning at 4 P. M.

McLEOD.—On Monday, Jan. 31, after a short and severe illness, ALEXANDER MCLEOD, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 351 West 21st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

POST.—In Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, Jan. 29, EDWIN F. POST, of this City, in the 42d year of his age, son of the late Jotham W. Post.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Samuel L. Mitchill, No. 19 West 30th-st.

POLLOCK.—At No. 52 Union-place, on Sunday morning, Jan. 30, JANE, widow of James Pollock.

Her friends, and those of her sons-in-law, C. H. Lilienthal and E. Bergh Brown, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 3½ P. M., at Dr. McLeod's Church, 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 30, M. W. ROGERS, in the 50th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 West 33d-st., on Wednesday morning, 2d inst., at 10 o'clock.

STOUT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, RICHARD STOUT in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av., on Friday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M.

WELLS.—On Monday, Jan. 31, JULIA LAWRENCE, wife of Thomas L. Wells, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 4½ P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 3. Trains leave Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 3 P. M., returning at 6:20 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

The pernicious effects of mercury on the human system have produced an earnest desire among the more enlightened and conscientious members of the medical profession to find some substitute for that deleterious mineral. Dr. Richard Reese, a celebrated London physician, and author of the "Dictionary of Popular Medicines," declares that the vegetable kingdom can furnish remedies for every case in which mercury or calomel can possibly be useful. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has actually composed a medicine of purely vegetable ingredients, which is proved by experience to have all the good effects of calomel, and none of its mischievous qualities. These pills never salivate, even if taken in very large doses. This invaluable medicine is comprised in SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, which are found to be a never-failing remedy for all diseases of the liver, and every other disorder for which calomel is usually prescribed by Allopath physicians. These pills are prepared only by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
No. 57 Walker-st.
to their new establishment,
NO. 3 CLINTON-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of all descriptions for sale and repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

AN ADJOURNED MASS MEETING OF leaf tobacco dealers and growers, cigar manufacturers and cigar makers, will take place at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. All who are in favor of a protective tariff on cigars, while protection of industrial interests is the general policy of the Government, are invited to attend.
THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.—Vacant cadetship to be filled before June. Parties of means address CONGRESSMAN, Box No. 142 *Times* Office. Also, West Point vacancy.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POPULAR MUSICAL WORKS.

CHURCH MUSIC BOOKS.
The American Tune Book, by 500 editors. Price..$1 50
Choral Tribute (L. O. Emerson's New Church Book)..... 1 50
Temple Choir, by Mason, Bradbury and Seward... 1 50

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION BOOKS.
Richardson's New Method for Piano. Price......$3 75
Mason and Hoadley's Piano Method............ 4 00

ORGAN AND MELODEON INSTRUCTORS.
Root's Cabinet Organ Instructor. Price...........$2 50
Clarke's New Method for Reed Organs.......... 2 50
Rink's Organ School, new edition, revised by Best.......... 6 00

JUVENILE MUSIC BOOKS.
Golden Robin, new juvenile book, by W. O. Perkins. Price..........50c.
Song Garden, Lowell Mason, in three books, 50c., 80c., and $1 each.

COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC.
Pianoforte Gems. A new collection of Piano and Dance Music, including nocturnes, waltzes, galops, &c.........$2 50
The Wreath of Gems. A new collection of Popular Vocal Music, including the most popular songs of the day.......... 2 50

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED.
The Life of Rossini, by H. Sutherland Edwards..$1 75
Bach's Passion Music, first American edition...... 1 50

Any of the above sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.
☞ A liberal discount to book and music dealers.
DITSON & CO., O. DITSON & CO.,
No. 711 Broadway, New-York. Boston.

NOW READY,
At all bookstores and libraries,
MRS. JERNINGHAM'S JOURNAL.
Foolscap, 8vo, cloth, $1 25.
MACMILLAN & CO.,
No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

A HAND BOOK OF
PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY,
BY R. S. CULLEY.
Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged.
One volume, 8vo, cloth, $4.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray-st.
***Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The premises No. 323 East Thirteenth-street, consisting of a lot 23x103.3 feet, with a four-story brick house upon it, were sold yesterday at the Exchange Rooms, by E. F. RAYMOND, under the direction of JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff. There were two mortgages on the property, amounting to $12,000, and bids were taken over and above that sum. They ran up to $4,625, making the selling price of the property $16,625.

To-day STANLEY DAY will dispose of 52 lots in Westchester County, on or near Central and Grand avenues, about 1½ miles above Macomb's Dam Bridge, on the direct route from the City to Jerome Park. Central-avenue is macadamized, and has wide flagged sidewalks. It connects with the Eighth-avenue horse cars at the bridge, and gas and water pipes are now being laid along the whole line. These lots will probably be within the City limits at no distant day.

Auction Sale Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By E. F. Raymond.

H. and l. n. s. 13th-st., 286 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23x103.3..$16,625

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Delancey-st., s. s., 44 ft. e. of Essex-st., 19x75.... $6,350
East Broadway, n. s., 43.6 ft. e. of Governeur-st., 21.9x50.... 10,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100.... 23,750
Thompson-st., e. s., 63.2 ft. n. of Canal-st., 21.9x50.... 15,000
Washington-st., No. 201, 24.7x65.6.... 35,000
Washington-st., e. s., 64 ft. s. of Amos-st., 20.5x100.... 10,000
8th-st., n. s., 328 ft. n. of 2d-av., 26x112.10.... 25,000
62d-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x200.10.... 21,200
27th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25.6x98.9.... 72,500
76th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.... 3,000
115th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., as originally laid out, 18.9x100.10.... 1,923
130th-st., n. s. 475 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11.... 30,000
2d-av. and 47th-st., s. w. corner, 25x73.... nom.
7th-av., w. s., 125.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x100.... 5,000
10th-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80.... 13,500

Leases Recorded.

Greenwich-st., No. 207, upper part, 4 10-12 years, per year.... $1,800
Leonard-st., lot No. 154, 5 years, per year.... 750
East 4th-st., No. 147, first floor and part of second floor, 3 years, per year.... 984
West 26th-st., No. 161, 5 years, per year.... 1,000
West 29th-st., No. 22, from May, 1870, for remainder of life of lessor, per year.... 1,000
West 35th-st., No. 114, first floor and basement, 3 years and 3 months, per year.... 540
2d-av., No. 2,002, 5 5-12 years, per year.... 1,000
4th-av., w. s., between 48th and 49th sts., map Nos. 37, 38, 39, 4 years, per year.... 2,100
16 lots, bounded n. by 60th-st., w. by bulkhead of Hudson, s. by 59th-st., with use of bulkhead and wharfage, 5 years, per year.... 2,250

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 179.3 ft. e. of Court-st., 18.9x100... $4,000
Cook-st., s. s., 153.11 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x100.... 2,000
Court-st., w. s., 40.6 ft. n. of First-place, 19.6x55... 11,000
Cumberland-st., w. s., 190 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x100.... 13,000
Douglass-st., new, 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 1x50.... 100
Ellery-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 30x100.... 5,000
Graham-st., e. s., 386 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 24.4x182.10, q. c.... 50
Hall-st., e. s., 340 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x100.... 14,000
Oxford-st., e. s., 33.10 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 99.2x22.5x94.8x22.... 26,000
Sandford-st., w. s., 107.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100.... 1,800
Trotter-st., e. s., 280 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100.... 14,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 232.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100.... 4,000
11th-st., e. s., 104 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 19.8x50.... 2,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 270.5 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 25x100.... 15,000
Foster-av. and Bergen's-lane, n. e. cor., h. and l., 164x200x230x211, (Flatbush,).... 5,100
Fulton-av. and Market-st., s. e. cor., 21.5x47.5x30.11x26.4.... 30,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Macdonough-st., 20x80.... 4,500
Gates-av., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Yates-av., 18.9x100.... 7,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50.... 2,000
Shepard-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 100x180x–x160....
Shepard-av., w. s., 95 ft. n. of Broadway, 200x100
Bay and Shepard avs., n. w. corner, 100x200....
Bennett-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Blake-av., 300x100 } 5,315

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Union-place, e. s., 500 ft. s. of Prospect-av., lots Nos. 270, 271.... $3,000

Morrisania.

Denman-st., e. s., 43 ft. n. of Morris-av., 25x100.... $700
Denman-st. and Morris-av., n. e. corner, 43x100.... 1,550
139th-st., n. s., 336 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100.... 5,000

New-Rochelle.

Washington-av. and 3d-st., southerly corner, 100x100
3d-st., s. s., adjoining above, 100x200.... } $4,500

Newcastle.

Pleasantville to Chappaqua road, adjoining J. T. Williams', 10 acres.... $1,000
Henry C. Reed's to above Quimby's road, n. s., 6 acres.... 600

Ossining.

Post road, w. s., adjoining Abraham Van Wart's, 50x100.... $350

Pelham.

3d-st., s. s., lot No. 124, Pelhamville, 100x100.... $400

Rye.

Boston road, w. s., adjoining S. U. Berrian's, 1 137-1,000 acres.... $5,000
Turnpike road to White Plain's road, adjoining Geo. Haines', 1 acre.... $3,000

Yonkers.

Jones-place, w. s., 26 ft. s. of Lamartine-av., 53x84 $3,350

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

Middletown.

Richmond-st., adjoining John C. Thompson's, 66x82.8x86x84.... $650

Newberryville.

Wood road, Jacob G. Winant, Sheriff, to John Dunnigan, 25x100.... $946

Southfield.

New-York-av., e. s., near Pennsylvania-av., 25x110, J. O'Reilly's.... $3,500
New-York-av., e. s., corner Terrace road, Orchard Cottage, 134x142x125x126.6.... 7,500

Port Richmond.

Sharpes-av., Wm. A. Ross's property, 50x155.... $642

Northfield.

Mariner's Harbor, Nicholas Barcalow, Sr.'s, 141x75x142x69.... $600

Castleton.

Baltzer-av., adjoining Frederick Berry's, 11 4-100 acres.... $6,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Grantly-st., e. s., 349 ft. n. of old road to Irvington, 75x160.... $4,500
Brunswick-st., s. s., adjoining Ketcham-st., 30x100.... 900
Murray-st., w. s., 130 ft. from Pennsylvania-av., 37.6x100.... 6,000
Wilsey and Cabinet sts., n. e. corner, 24x97.3.... 900
Wilsey-st., e. s., 27 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 24x97.3.... 800
Wickliffe-st., w. s., 221 ft. s. of Bank-st., 59.5x106. 2,800
Pacific-st., w. s., 505 ft. s. of Chestnut-st., 30x90.. 800
Summer-av., and Taylor-st., easterly cor., 50x100 1,900
South 8th-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of 12th-av., 25x100.... 125
12th-av., n. s., 25 ft. from South 9th-st., 25x100.... 125
2 tracts salt meadow, indefinite, 8 14-100 acres.... 1,000

Orange.

Essex-st., w. s., 402 ft. n. of Main-st., 52.8x121.... $10,000

East Orange.

Thomas Levey's property, 100x287.... $3,100

South Orange.

Roland-av., n. e. s., 510 ft. n. of Prospect-st, 75x145.... $600
Valley-st., s. e. s., adjoining C. Lunis', 52x107.... 2,600
3d-st., s. w. s., adjoining E. Scott's property, 87.6x150.... 1,300

Hudson City.

Hancock-st., lot No. 216, block No. 4, Van Vorst's map, 25x100.... $3,000

Bergen.

Pine-st., e. s., lot No. 5, block No. 1, map of Lafayette, 25x80.... $1,250

Bayonne.

Hudson-av., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Humphrey-st., 50x100.... $1,400

Harrison.

Hamilton and 2d sts., s. e. corner, 50x100.... $1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

The firm of KAVANAGH, GRADY & FOX, Real Estate Brokers, northeast corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., has been dissolved on the 1st of January, inst. Mr. KAVANAGH continues the business at his old stand, and will promptly settle all claims against the firm. He will be found, late and early, at his post, ready and willing to give advice on matters pertaining to Real Estate. His catalogues are ready for inspection, and are conveniently classified according to price. Persons intending to purchase vacant lots for investment or immediate improvement will do well to examine Mr. KAVANAGH'S varied catalogue, and read his strictures on the past, the present and the future of Real Estate.

$12,500.—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 252 West 38th-st., ten rooms; pleasant yard and good neighborhood; all improvements and in good order; $5,000 mortgage, balance cash. Apply to owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOR A PUBLIC INSTITUTION, 120 lots, lying together on high and level ground, with fine view of Westchester and Long Island, &c., on 10th-av., just north of Convent of Sacred Heart. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone building, having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 11TH-ST.—FOR sale, a four-story brick house and lot, 25 by 100; also, houses and lots in all locations.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a very complete and attractive house, recently remodeled and in prime order; price $30,000. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, corner Waverley-place and Greene-st., 22 feet wide by 100. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BAXTER-ST., NEAR Grand-st. or Centre Market, a plot of ground, 50x77 feet, with four brick buildings on it. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, at $32,000. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a four-story brown-stone house at a decidedly low price. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF THE MOST desirable houses for sale in the City, can be had by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 29 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 58 Broadway.
Refers to his father, Lewis B. Brown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market 466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — FOR New-York or Brooklyn property, a large, handsome modern dwelling; gas, bath, range, &c.; fine outbuildings and about seventy-five acres of land; delightfully located on Long Island, with water front, near the Sound; choice fruit in abundance, fine fishing, gunning, &c. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

$10,000. FARM, TWENTY ACRES, in City of Rahway; 150 lots and over, street opening; will be five minutes from depot, on bank of Rahway River; will double its value in one year; not able to hold it. Call or address owner, A. J. RITTER, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEW house, barn and outbuildings, with twelve acres of good land, pleasantly situated near Brookfield, Mass. Price $8,000, worth $12,000; terms easy. For further particulars address H. T. DRAPER, Brookfield, Mass., or 54 Lispenard-st., care of R. Gardner & Co.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots, near station, for sale or to lease by Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 2,074, or apply on the premises.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRginia, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PECONIC HOUSE, OF Greenport, L. I. Apply to DAVID G. FLOYD, Greenport, L. I.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.
AN ELEGANT LOCATION
ON UNION-SQUARE,
east side, 26x125 feet, suitable for bank, druggist, furniture or any specialty. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

LIBERTY-ST. PROPERTY TO LEASE.

The three stores Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Liberty-st., distant 30 feet from *Evening Post* building, will be leased in one plot for a term of 21 years or less, to be rebuilt or improved. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

Offices in the new fire-proof building in the Ninth National Bank, Broadway.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

A BANKING OR INSURANCE OFFICE in a fireproof building, very eligibly located on Broadway, to let or lease for a period of years; a large and complete banking room, suitable for banking or other financial business. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS Nos. 889 and 891 Broadway; also, the five-story marble stores Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway; four-story brick store No. 7 East 18th-st. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS lofts Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st. and No. 8 Church-st.; 50x75 on Vesey-st. by 25x75 on Church-st.; together or separate; possession from Feb. 1. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, 1870, NOR THREE or more years, store and lofts on east side of Broadway, near 30th-st.; size of lot, 28x90; store, 28x60. Apply to AUGUST LIMBERT, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FINELY-LIGHTED OFFICES on first floor, and lofts of the new building, Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st. Inquire on the premises, of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

TO LEASE—A CORNER LOT ON THE east side of Union-square, on the southeast corner of 16th-st., 26x125. Apply to the owner, at the bank, No. 51 Chambers-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 36th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANT-ed for a small family for light housekeeping. Address H. T., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.
PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.
492 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st.
These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.
They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
Partition Sale—By order of the Supreme Court.—Valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of
JAMES MAURICE, Esq., Referee,
being part of the estate of the late
Colonel JAMES HARRISON, deceased,
being the following described premises, viz.:
No. 126 Cedar-st.
No. 135 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st—Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 380 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 382 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 4th-st., late No. 300 4th-st.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Terms at sale. Sale peremptory, without reserve.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, OF NO. 209 PEARL-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under direction of John Sedgwick, special receiver:
PEARL-ST.—The valuable five-story and cellar brick store and lot, No. 209 Pearl-st., north side, between Maiden-lane and Platt st.; lot 21.10 feet front, 27.6 feet rear by 159 feet in depth.
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale; balance May 1, 1870, when deed will be delivered and possession given.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Special Receiver.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 160 GREENWICH-ST., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable lot, with five-story and basement brick store and dwelling, No. 160 Greenwich-st., west side, third lot south of Cortlandt-st.; building covers nearly entire lot, and is leased until May 1, 1871, at $2,000 per annum, taxes and repairs. Lot 26.2 feet front, 25.5 feet rear by 60.2 feet in depth north side, and 65.3 feet south side.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALLEN & BROWN,
Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES, } No. 96 Broadway.
Offer for sale the following first-class residences on

5TH, MADISON AND PARK AVS.:

5th-av., near 30th-st.—Four-story, basement and sub-cellar, brown.
5th-av., near 45th-st.—Four-story, high-stoop.
5th-av., near 11th-st.—Four-story, high-stoop, brick.
5th-av., near 52d-st.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown.
Madison-av., near 42d-st.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown.
Madison-av., corner, south of 45th-st.
Park-av., near 35th-st.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown.

ALSO, STORE PROPERTY.

Broadway, south of Canal-st.—Five-story, white-marble store, 50x130, (corner.)
Broadway, south of Canal-st.—Four-story and basement brown-stone store, with L on adjacent street. Extra size.
Broadway, north of Bleecker-st.
Worth-st., near Broadway—Six-story and sub-cellar store, 50x80.
Leonard-st.—Four-story and basement brick stores, 50x100.
White-st.—Three-story and basement brick store, 25x75.
Walker-st., near Church-st., 60x106.
Lispenard-st.—Five-story and basement white-marble, 24.4x95.
Canal-st., near Church-st.
Howard-st.—Four-story brick, with L on adjacent street.
Grand-st., near Broadway.
Broome-st.—Four-story and basement brick store, 25x100.
Spring-st., near Mercer-st.
Prince-st., near Mercer-st.
Bleecker-st., near Broadway.
Amity-st., near Broadway, 50x100.
Also, desirable store property on Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Sullivan, Macdougal, Elm, Marion; 3d, 6th and 8th avs., and other desirable locations.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLLYER SHIPYARD FOR SALE,
—SUPREME COURT SALE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., Referee.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property:
43D-ST.—Seven lots on the north side of 43d-st., commencing 350 feet east of 1st-av. and running to the East River.
44TH-ST.—Seven lots on the south side of 44th-st., immediately in rear of the above. These lots command the water front of the whole block, which the purchaser will acquire. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CENTRAL-AV. LOTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
FIFTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS
will be absolutely sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870,
at 12 o'clock M.
THIRTY CITY BLOCKS,
from
Macomb's Dam Bridge.
TERMS EASY.
For further particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 925 Broadway, or to
J. W. FISHER, No. 151 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLLYER SHIP YARD AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, A. J. BLEECKER will sell in partition 14 lots, the entire river front from 43d to 44th sts. Sale positive, and one half allowed on mortgage. This is very desirable property; fronts on the East River, being scarce and rapidly increasing in value. Sale at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of........$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at.... 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds........ 1,500,000

Total........$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1869:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,090,637 82
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1869	2,538,001 23
Total amount of marine premiums	$8,628,639 05

No polices have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,472,915 41
Losses paid during the same period	$2,302,245 46
Returns of premiums and expenses	$1,237,630 39

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks	$7,856,290 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,148,400 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	207 568 81
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,513,452 60
Cash in bank	533,797 53
Total amount of assets	$14,469,508 94

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease; the certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A Dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the 5th of April, next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	C. A. HAND,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JAMES LOW,
W. H. H. MOORE,	B. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY COIT,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
LEWIS CURTIS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	R. L. TAYLOR,
R. WARREN WESTON,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
ROYAL PHELPS,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
A. P. PILLOT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CHAS. P. BURDETT,
DAVID LANE,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	SAMUEL G. WARD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WM. E. BUNKER,
WM. STURGIS,	SAML. L. MITCHILL,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
DENNIS PERKINS,	ROBERT L. STUART.
JOS. GAILLARD, JR.,	

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WANTED—$20,000 ON CITY PROPERTY worth $45,000, and $25,000 on Brooklyn, worth $70,000. Brokers need not reply. Address G. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114⅛	114⅜
Coupon, 1881....	118⅛	118⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114⅜	114⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862.	115	115⅜	10-40 Regis.	109	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon....	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	115⅛	115⅜	Gold........	121⅛	121⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	115⅛	115⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac..	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.
CENTRAL PARK BONDS,
due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE PURCHASES AND SALES ORdered for the month of February are as follows:

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10—One million (on account of Sinking Fund.)
THURSDAY, Feb. 24—One million (on account of Sinking Fund.)

SALES OF GOLD.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3—One million.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9—One million.
THURSDAY, Feb. 17—One million.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23—One million.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds in excess of the amount advertised for. Further particulars can he had at this office.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained in the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for, and owners of, the capital stock of the last-named Company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named Company and other companies having coal lands in Alleghany County, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that Company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in full payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTES LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the following notes were lost in Boston on Friday, Jan. 28, between No. 100 Washington-st. and the Old Colony Railroad Depot. All persons are cautioned against negotiating these notes, payment of same having been stopped. If the finder will return the wallet containing the notes to the undersigned, at No. 75 Pearl-st., Boston, he will be rewarded:

1870.
Due Feb. 2-5—Crain, Heidenreich & Seaverns' note, $877.
Due Feb. 9-12—Crain, Heidenreich & Seaverns' note, $900.
Due Feb. 1-4—Benedict, Hall & Co.'s note, $1,295.
Due Feb. 22-25—Benedict, Hall & Co.'s note, $1,296.
Due Feb. 21-24—Carnahan Bro. & Co.'s note, $2,242.
Due Feb. 26-29—Victor B. Buck & Co.'s note, $6,128.
M. C. DIZER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.
A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY, No. 74 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Continental Screw Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 74 John-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees and for three Inspectors of Elections, and for the transaction of such other business as may come properly before the meeting.
The polls will remain open for two hours.
C. T. SALISBURY, Secretary.

THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the 1st, and reopen for transfers on the 15th of February next.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior, for the purpose of authorizing a lease of the Company's mines, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stoker, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February next, at 3½ P. M. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on improved New-York or Brooklyn first-class property. COURTLANDT PALMER, Jr., No. 1 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¾ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)
COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL........$1,000,000
PAID IN........$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.
The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.
The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 2 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
JAN. 19, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., LESSEES OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN, AND CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO RAILROADS, CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1870.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will be kept at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co. after Feb. 1, and the coupons on the bonds of either of the above-named Companies will be paid at the same place.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

PEOPLE'S GAS COMPANY STOCK OF BALTIMORE.—The subscription books of the above Company are open at our office for the sale of 10,000 shares of $25 each at par.
We can recommend the above stock as a safe investment, it being the only opposition Company in Baltimore, and the stock of the old Company has sold at 600 per cent. on the original par.
For particulars apply to
DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers, No. 61 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DI-rectors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

$10,000 WANTED FOR FIVE to ten years, secured by first mortgage on brick manufacturing establishment and grounds, located in Reading, Penn.; worth five times the above amount. Address A. B., care of Box No. 498 Reading, Penn.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 19, 1870.
Cash capital........$200,000
Surplus........ 168,375
DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE THIS DATE on Grand Town Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company bonds, and Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company bonds, will be paid at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York.
JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of the Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-street, New-York. WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New York.
Cash capital........$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870........ 302,572 28
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL........$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870........ 106,809 70
ASSETS........$306,809 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

COUPONS ON THE SECOND MORT-gage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, less Government tax, on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of (2) Two per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The Transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst. and opened Feb. 2.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., and the Government tax, will be paid at the banking house, on and after Feb. 1, next. Transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. to 1st proximo.
By order. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
H. KIP, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 1st day of February next. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.	JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and JAMES M. PATTEE, composing the firm of Joseph N. Collins & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph N. Collins and James M. Pattee, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, or either of them, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WOODWARD and JULIUS C. WOODWARD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George Woodward and Julius C. Woodward, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. CHEVALIER and GABRIEL CHEVALIER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John D. Chevalier and Gabriel Chevalier, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja19-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ and JACOB PENTZ, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Archibald M. Pentz and Jacob Pentz in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f2-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WINTHROP E. HILTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Winthrop E. Hilton, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f2-law3wW

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONIDAS BINNS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Leonidas Binns, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,611.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM B. CLARK and ABRAHAM BININGER, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of A. Bininger & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the joint and separate estate of Abraham B. Clark and Abraham Bininger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of January, 1870.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee, No. 98 Front-st., New-York.
j26-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER W. BEDFORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Peter W. Bedford, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of December, 1869.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, Assignee, No. 170 William-st.
ja18-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. JOYCE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York the 15th day of January, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel J. Joyce, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 22d day of June, 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. R. R. RANDOLPH, Assignee.
ja19-law3wW

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER
WILL SELL,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX,
The FINE ART COLLECTION of the late
THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ.,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,
(and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of,)
At 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States,
VALUED AT $500,000,
AND COMPRISING NEARLY
TWO THOUSAND
OIL PAINTINGS.
every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a lifetime, and devoted to it the income of a princely fortune.

Among them are originals by
BENJ. WEST, SIR THOS. LAWRENCE, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, SIR PETER LELY, GODFREY KNELLER, ALLAN RAMSAY, GEORGE MORLAND, HOGARTH, TURNER, NASMYTH, COPLEY, OPIE, STEWART,
And others of the English School.
BOUCHER, DE BUFE, ISABEY, MIGNARD, DE DREUX, DIAZ, LAMBINET,
And others of the French School.
SCHIDONI, GUERCINO, TENIERS, VAN OSTADE, ZUCCARELLI, VAN DYKE, &c.
Also a large number of the most celebrated artists of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, such as
TITIAN, RUBENS, JORDEANS, HONTHORST,
and others, some of which are unquestioned originals.
300 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Also, early works of men now famous, such as
SULLY, INMAN, BIERSTADT, DURAND, BROWN, PEALE, DOUGHTY, BIRCH, HART,
and nearly every one known ten years ago.
The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or taken from it,) and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate. It is now on exhibition at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive galleries, No. 831 Broadway, near 12th-st.
Catalogues (over 100 pages) will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents by the auctioneers.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.—Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—EXECUTORS' SALE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 Dey-st., by order of the executors, the plate printing business, including presses, benches and materials used in printing of the late James R. Benton.
S. A. MERIAM, F. HALPIN, } Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MER-chants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on 3d February, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by Adrian H. Muller, auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern, 39 bonds of the State of Arkansas, made to and indorsed by the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 198 to 236 inclusive.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7, East River:
3,349 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,160 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Invidia*, from Palermo.

DRY GOODS.

MERINO UNDER WEAR

For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

COAL.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company's celebrated Lackawanna Coal.
Furnace, $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Egg, $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Stove, $6 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Screened and delivered from yard, West 14th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
Dealers supplied. N. B. GUYRE,

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE, $1 50 PER CHALdron in yard; $2 50 per chaldron delivered. For sale at Manhattan Gas Works, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue C, and foot of West 18th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAGSTER & SONS NEW CATALOGUE, with specimen pages of their publications, will be sent free by mail to any address on the receipt of the postage (four cents) by JOHN WILEY & SON, New-York.

THE CREDITORS OF RICHARD PATRICK & CO. are requested to attend a final meeting at No. 53 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 12 o'clock.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESSE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Mar. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD.....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....March 2, at 8 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 3 | China, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Nemesis, Wednesday, Feb. 9 | Aleppo, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10 | Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria, Thurs'y, M'ch 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
Freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st. Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 2d instant. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.....Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA.....Feb. 26
IOWA.....Feb. 12 | EUROPA.....Mar. 5
ANGLIA.....Feb. 19 | INDIA.....Mar. 12

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Liverpool.....$80
Halifax.....20
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45

STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
THE splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKIN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
PASSAGE to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKE,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave New-York without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for $1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHESSEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via L. S. & M. S. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:46 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *2:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M. *2:15 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-ave., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUTGERS, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 2:30 P. M., express for Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF ODELLS & PECK is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JONATHAN ODELL,
WM. A. ODELL,
NORMAN PECK.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of ODELLS & MILLS, and have taken the office No. 19 Nassau-st. for the purpose of continuing the commercial note business.
FEB. 1. ODELLS & MILLS.
JONATHAN ODELL,
WM. A. ODELL,
S. D. MILLS.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PECK, BERRY & MARTIN, and will continue the business of buying and selling commercial paper, at No. 44 Wall-st.
NORMAN PECK,
(Late of Odells & Peck,)
WM. A. ODELL,
(Late of Odells & Peck,)
NATHANIEL BERRY,
(Late of Paine, Berry & Co.,)
LOUIS F. MARTIN.
FEB. 1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOLMES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. LEWIS D. JACKSON retiring from the firm.
SAMUEL H. HOLMES,
ISAAC H. HOLMES,
LEWIS D. JACKSON.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm of HOLMES & CO., at No. 814 Broadway, nearly opposite 11th-st.
SAMUEL H. HOLMES,
ISAAC H. HOLMES.

THE FIRM OF CROOK, FOX & NASH is dissolved from this date by mutual consent, Messrs. CROOK and FOX retiring from the business. CHARLES W. NASH is authorized to settle the affairs of the old firm.
J. H. CROOK,
EDWARD P. FOX,
CHARLES W. NASH.
JAN. 1, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, successors to CROOK, FOX & NASH, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of NASH & FULLER, and will continue the business at Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.
CHARLES W. NASH,
NELSON H. FULLER.
JAN. 1, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm of MATHEWS & CO., for the transaction of a Western produce business, the specialty of which will be breadstuffs and provisions on commission.
They have purchased the extensive and convenient premises in South Brooklyn lately occupied by Messrs. R. E. Getty & Son, and will succeed them in inspection of their customers' consignments under their own personal supervision and on their own premises.
Office, No. 31 Broadway, New-York.
Inspection Yard, corner Van Brunt and Sedgwick sts., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.
EDWARD L. MATHEWS,
FEB. 1, 1870. FERDINAND S. MATHEWS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BELCHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the copartners are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
HENRY W. BELCHER.
JAN. 17, 1870. WILLIAM G. WICKINSON.

COPARTNERSHP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of BELCHER, PARK & CO., for the transaction of a grocery and commission business in the City of New-York.
HENRY W. BELCHER,
NOEL R. PARK,
JAMES H. BELCHER.
JAN. 17, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. E. BULKLEY & SONS, for the transaction of the hide, leather and commission business.
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,
EDMUND W. BULKLEY,
JUSTUS L. BULKLEY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of E. A. HAYT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. A. HAYT is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed,) E. A. HAYT,
JAMES WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of H. G. LAPHAM & CO., for the transaction of the hide, leather and commission business.
H. G. LAPHAM,
GEO. A. VAIL.

NOTICE.—THOMAS CAHOON HAS THIS day withdrawn from the firm of W. N. SEYMOUR & CO. The business will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners, at No. 4 Chatham-square.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

MEDICAL

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 24 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex, cured by DR. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good nurse; can embroider; is capable to assist in the children's lessons if required; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; has good City reference. Cal. at No. 204 41st-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, and operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; can be highly recommended; no objection to assist in chamberwork, or would wait on a lady. Call at No. 222 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and froning, in a private family; is a good baker; can give the best City references for two years. Call for two days at No. 122 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, who is fond of children, a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 East 35th-st., from 10 till 1 o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of family cooking. No objection to going to Brooklyn. Call for two days at No. 135 West 28th-st. Five years' City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 818 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best references from her last place. Call or address at No. 228 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young girl as chambermaid in a private family; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 229 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS SITUATIONS, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing. Address No. 182 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as good cook; good baker of bread and biscuits; understands meats, soups, pastry and desserts; would assist with coarse washing if required; good City reference. Call at 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; City references; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 276 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist in the washing, or in taking care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 269 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant (German) woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class laundress; will assist at chamberwork and make herself generally useful; best City reference; no objection to private boarding house. Call at No. 252 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as competent waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; City reference if required. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear, near 6th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation in a private family as laundress; would be willing to assist up stairs; thoroughly understands her business in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 547 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is neat and respectful servant, a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 207 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family, and is willing to assist in the fine washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 249 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Mrs. JAMES, No. 423 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse or housekeeper; can take the full charge of a nursery; understands housekeeping in all its branches; City reference. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY DESIRABLE Protestant woman, about 30, a situation as thorough seamstress; can cut, fit and operate on machine; experienced nurse; highly recommended in the City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., now No. 535.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; has good reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business, to have a few more engagements; has her own machine. Call for two days at No. 222 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR would do light washing or assist; is tidy, systematical and orderly; best of City reference. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can be well recommended. Call at No. 13 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as first-class laundress; perfectly understands her business, and has excellent City references. Call at No. 127 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, or chambermaid and light housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call at 132 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 203 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE IN a private family or to do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; very fond of children; City reference. Call for two days at No. 318 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GET the washing of a few ladies and gentlemen; can do fluting; can be seen at any time. Call at No. 315 East 9th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 210 West 30th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO FIND EMPLOYment for an American woman as infant's nurse, seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady. Apply this week at No. 137 East 18th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF MIDDLE AGE, to take charge of a small family, or a companion or assistant to a lady in domestic duties. Address Miss L. M., Post Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, as thorough waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 134 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 426 East 20th-st., one door from 4th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as a first-class cook in a private family; best reference. Would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 221 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG widow lady as a companion or lady's maid; best reference given. Apply after 10 o'clock to Mrs. PAYSON, No. 178 Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; can furnish the best references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a fancy trimming establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen at 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 537 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITuation as cook, housework, nurse or chambermaid. Apply at No. 139 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN, &c., servants our specialty, and with Protestant and Catholic Irish, always on hand. No. 138 8th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 1st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the washing if required; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a very desirable young woman; good plain cook; good baker and laundress; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 535.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking, boning, larding, &c.; City references from well-known families. Apply at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; very respectable, and a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent baker, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 535.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City references, a situation in the City; takes charge of the silver and dining room in style; wages $12. Call at No. 149 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City reference, a situation in City or a few miles in the country; makes pastries, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing if required; wages $16. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements to make and trim ladies' and children's dresses; work taken home or machine furnished. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 517 6th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERmaid and laundress or fine washer's situation, by a thorough laundress; can do French fluting and do up ladies' fine muslin in the best manner; has good City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 535.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook; she is very respectable, and is a thorough French, English or American cook; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 535.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as cook and assist in washing; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 338 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or take care of growing children; good City references. Call at No. 40 Morton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK; understands her business; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid, a situation in a private family; no objections to do fine washing. Call at No. 604 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Best City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 842 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; five years' reference, and is a Protestant. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook, who has the best of city reference. Call at No. 35 East 35th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, responsible young man, as coachman and useful man; is a good hand with horses and a careful driver; understands all gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is willing and not afraid of work; has excellent reference, and will take moderate wages. Apply or address No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an English married man, one child; no objection to take charge of a small farm; wife will take charge of dairy and poultry; has the best of references and fully understands everything that belongs to the business of a gardener. Address W. H., care of seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, coachmen and servants, small boys, laborers, &c., also, female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man who perfectly understands his business in any capacity as a gentleman's servant; has no objection to the country; two years' reference from last place. Address T. F., No. 117 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; a professional City driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 1,252 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has nine years' reference from his last employer. Call or address D. L. G., No. 139 West 17th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a sing e middle-aged man of long practical experience in fruit, flowers and vegetables; unexceptionable references as to character, &c. Address J. W., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; married; without children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of

THE ERA OF MURDER.

Criminal Records for the Last Month of January.

Will New-York be Driven to Lynch Law?

Whose life or property is safe in these days? This is a question which now forces itself constantly upon us. The natural effects of the judiciary, the bar, and juries playing into the hands of the enemies of society are only just beginning to show themselves in full force. New-York City is now as nearly delivered over to thieves and assassins as any great community can possibly be. A terrible disregard of human life seems to be growing general. The most cruel and horrible murder is now forgotten in two or three days. This fact is thoroughly appreciated by the bands of ruffians which now infest the City, and they take advantage of it to carry on their exploits with the greater audacity and resolution.

The strength of the criminal classes is constantly increasing, while no corresponding efforts are made to keep them under restraint. The present Police force is not adequate to deal with the desperadoes who have taken up their permanent quarters in New York, and, moreover, the policemen generally are demoralized. They perform a service of great danger, and rarely derive proper support from Magistrates or Judges. After an officer has been half killed in the attempt to arrest some well known jail-bird, he has the mortification of seeing his prisoner set free by a Judge with whom he happens to have influence. How could any Police force be expected to do its duty properly under these circumstances? The men lose all heart and confidence. They know that it is useless to risk their lives. A corrupt Judiciary will be sure to neutralize their most earnest efforts, and probably rebuke them for exhibiting too much zeal in the service of the public.

Not one half of the cases of robbery with violence which occur in the public streets are published in the newspapers. The victims try to crawl home whenever they are able to do so, and afterwards hush the matter up. The highwaymen and garroters are not satisfied with committing robbery—they use all the violence they can for the mere sake of maiming or killing their helpless prey. The streets are badly lit, the gas is a mere pretence, policemen are few and far between, and thieves find no difficulty whatever in making good their escape. But besides street robberies, there is another large class of offences involving the destruction of life. These grow out of the vicious and profligate courses so frequently adopted by persons who have discarded all moral principles, and either accepted the doctrine of "spiritual affinities," or consented to look upon the marriage tie as a mere idle form. In the following list of crimes, committed in New-York and neighboring towns within the last month, several frightful examples of these dark deeds are to be found. The catalogue has no pretension to completeness. It has been compiled day by day, but only the very worst cases are recorded. Imperfect as it is, it presents a deplorable picture of the state of society, and calls for the earnest attention of all men possessing influence in public affairs:

JANUARY REGISTER OF CRIME.

1.—A young and handsome woman, known as Mrs. Almejo, shot by a man named Baumann, in a disreputable house. Baumann also shot himself, and both were found dead. They were school teachers, and Baumann was a married man.

2.—A man named Buckout murders three persons at Tarrytown.

3.—James Logan, "No. 2," shot by Jeremiah Dunn. Logan's funeral was attended by an Alderman and other civic dignitaries.

4.—An ex-policeman named Hines, shot by Adeline Paffenberg, wife of the proprietor of the "Crystal Palace" cellar saloon, Chatham-street.

5.—Frank Besgen stabbed in a lager-beer saloon.

6.—An artist robbed and seriously injured, early in the evening, in Broadway.

7.—Mr. Darling brutally assaulted in Twenty-second-street, close to Broadway, at 10 o'clock P. M.

8.—Dr. Brunninghauser, of Lexington-avenue, attacked by four men near Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, and severely injured by a blow from a slungshot.

9.—Conrad Oestreicher stabbed in a lager-beer saloon No. 55 Rose-street. Died Jan. 11.

10.—Mr. John Auchinloss, of Duane-street, shot at from a carriage in Broadway, but missed, by an unknown person.

11.—John Coleman, an Irishman, stabbed in Oliver-street by "some unknown party."

12.—Leo Balsky, a Russian, No. 23 Bleecker-street, shot by Dan Riddle, "a Broadway lounger."

13.—A Chinaman stabs a boy aged 12 for "teasing him."

14.—George Cumberson stabbed in a barroom at Brooklyn.

15.—Francis P. Mills stabbed his wife in a quarrel.

16.—Thomas Kennedy kicked to death in a Williamsburg barroom.

17.—Julius Wagner struck over the head with a beer glass, and had his skull fractured. His assailant was Conrad Kessler, and the offence was committed in a lager-beer saloon, Forty-first-street.

18.—Hiram Spencer shot by a companion with whom he had been drinking.

19.—A man garroted in Wall-street.

20.—Diedrich Bayfield, a German emigrant, robbed and garroted at the Battery.

21.—John Guoguan, robbed and garroted in Roosevelt-street.

22.—Thomas Tynon, stabbed by his wife in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street.

23.—"A well-known citizen" garroted by three men at the corner of Eleventh-street and Fifth-avenue. Time, 11:15 P. M.

24.—A poor, hardworking and honest man, named William Townsend, No. 192 Hudson-street, stabbed by a ruffian named Reynolds, *alias* Sylvester Bream, in his own house. Townsend gave no provocation, and one of his children, 13 years of age, endeavored to save him, but Reynolds, or Bream, brutally cut her across the wrist with the knife before dispatching her father. Townsend left a wife and six children unprovided for.

25.—Leffert Bergen, an agent of Mr. A. T. Stewart, shot at three times and robbed in Hyde Park, Long Island.

26.—Edward Gaffney and Bryan Conners have a quarrel in front of No. 8 Pearl-street, and Conners takes out a knife and gives Gaffney "a severe wound in the face."

27.—Catharine Welsh, an Irishwoman, found dying in a lodging house, No. 45 Mulberry-street. Her husband had been "brutally beating her during the past two or three days."

28.—David Cisco, killed, and thrown into some bushes, where his mangled body was afterwards found, by a man with whom he had spent the evening. The murderer, John Nixon, is still at large.

29.—John Fisher, plumber, a highly respectable citizen, shot at on his own doorstep No. 5 Canal-street, by three ruffians who were passing by at the time.

30.—An unknown man stabbed Patrick Kelly, No. 37 Front-street, and escaped.

SUICIDES.

1.—A gentleman commits suicide at his home in Fifth-avenue—cause, grief at the death of his brother.

2.—Mrs. E. Kerns, a lady "once occupying a high social position," poisons herself in Hoboken.

3.—Augustus Morgenstar, a German, hangs himself in Fifteenth-street.

4.—Ann Moser, hangs herself at No. 183 Eldridge-street.

5.—Henry Gardner, a speculator, shot himself in William-street, owing to "pecuniary embarrassment."

6.—Reinhardt Ohlson, a Norwegian, aged 47, hung himself—cause, intemperate habits.

7.—Joseph Hauer, a German school master, shot himself. Was old and could not get a livelihood.

8.—Joseph Leon, aged 60, cut his throat at No. 81 Delancey-street. Unmarried, and was supposed to be worth $20,000.

9.—Charles Muekla, an Austrian, drowns himself in a vat.

Two things will strike the reader in looking over this dismal calendar—first, that nearly all the persons whose names are known are foreigners; second, that intemperance, or profligacy of another kind, was the prime cause of the crime. We have not included any case of burglary in the list, and very few street robberies.

An Arson Case—Confession of the Culprit.

On the 27th ult. the liquor saloon of Allan G. Taylor, at No. 513 Grand-street, was discovered to be on fire under circumstances that led to suspicion. Taylor was arrested and finally consented to make a confession. He stated that he purchased the saloon for the sum of $457 50 on the 19th inst., paying down $7 50 in cash and giving a chattel mortgage for the remainder. At the time of the fire he had $400 worth of stock on hand, and valued his fixtures $300 more. Upon this he effected an insurance of $1,500 in the International. At 7 P. M., on the 26th ult., he left the saloon in charge of his barkeeper, named Moran, and wandered about the City until 7.30 the following morning, when he returned. Lighting the gas over the bar he took a glass of gin and set fire to a roll of paper on a shelf. He then blew out the gas, allowing it to escape, and locked the door, leaving the flames under good headway. Crossing over to Hoboken, he slept at one of the hotels all day. Taylor will be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court to-day on a charge of arson in the first degree, the upper floors of the building he set on fire being occupied by several families as a tenement.

ALBANY.

A Partisan Police Bill—About Canvassers and Inspectors of Election—Hardenbergh's Canal Bill—The New Charter for New-York—Another Voice from Greene County.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

The Assembly spent most of the session to-day in Committee of the Whole on General Orders. Among the bills acted upon was that of Mr. Ronan, of Albany, for amending the law creating the Capital Police District. The amendments proposed are intended to get rid of the only Republican member of the Police Commissioners whose term has not expired, and to empower the Commissioners to remove without cause the Superintendent of Police, the Captains, Sergeants, &c.—in fine, to make the Police Department of Albany, Troy, Cohoes, &c., a purely Democratic and partisan affair. Mr. Huested called for the yeas and nays on the motion to order the bill to a third reading, and the vote stood 52 to 43—the only Democrats voting in the negative being Messrs. Jacobs, of Kings; Pearsall, of Queens; W. D. Murphy, of Albany, and Brack, of Ulster. Mr. Jacobs, in explaining his vote, said that his constituents were in favor of abolishing all these Republican commissions, and as the object of this bill was merely to amend one of them and not to discontinue it he could not consistently give it his vote. Mr. Mitchell announced his intention to vote against the bill on its final passage for a similar reason, but he would nevertheless vote to order it to a third reading.

ELECTING INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS BY THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Jacobs' bill for allowing the people to elect inspectors and canvassers of election in Brooklyn in such manner as to give both parties a representation among those officers, excited a lively discussion. Speaker Hitchman took the floor in opposition to the bill, for the reason that it was premature, it being the intention, as he said, of the great Democratic Party now in power in this State to go to the root of the evils arising from Republican legislation and frame general laws that would cover the whole ground and be alike in their operation throughout the State. Mr. Jacobs objected with considerable warmth to being lectured by the gentleman from New-York on his duties as a representative of Brooklyn. He could stand lecturing in a party caucus, but not on the floor of this House. The bill now under discussion was asked for by the people of both parties in Brooklyn; it was fair in its provisions, and it ought to pass independently of any schemes of future legislation that might be concocting by the Democracy of New-York or elsewhere. Mr. Maddox (Republican, from Brooklyn,) urged the passage of the bill, and said that before the Supervisors of Brooklyn had a majority of two-thirds they had the aid and advice of the Republican members in the appointment of inspectors and canvassers, but since they got all the power in their own hands they had lost confidence in their ability to make good selections, and now asked to be relieved from the duty. The Committee reported progress on the bill, and asked leave to sit again.

CANAL MANAGEMENT.

The special order in the Senate to-day was the discussion of Mr. Hardenbergh's bill to stop all work on the canals under the contract system, and place the control of the work in the hands of the Canal Board. After a great deal of discussion the bill was laid over for future consideration. It is expected that in a few days a bill will be introduced to reorganize the whole system of canal management in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Rochester Canal Convention.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The Tammany politicians, it is said, have finally agreed upon a charter for the City of New-York, which is to be introduced to the Legislature some day this week. As near as can be ascertained, the new charter goes the "entire swine," and abolishes all the commissions, even the Tax Commission, and the new Board of Education, both of which were Democratic measures. Precisely where the appointing power for the heads of departments is to be lodged I have not been able to learn, but it will doubtless be beyond the reach of any Republican aspirants for place. It is reported that Tammany has also agreed upon a bill to revise the laws relating to elections so as to carry out the true Democratic idea for "preserving the purity of the ballot box." The public will be curious to see the provisions of this bill.

A NOVEL GRIEVANCE.

Your correspondent little dreamed when he last week did Mr. Van Steenburgh, the member from Greene County, the unusual favor of copying in full, and without a word of comment, a series of resolutions offered by him, that he was going to excite the ire of that gentleman; but it seems that Mr. Van Steenburgh, unlike most public men, does not relish the idea of seeing himself in print. Perhaps he will be no better satisfied in reading the remarkable speech in which he to-day gave utterance to his unheard-of grievance, but the duties of a reporter are imperative, and even if he does not "weigh a ton" it frequently devolves on him to report speeches that do. For example, Mr. Van Steenburgh said:

I rise to a question of privilege. Last week I offered some resolutions on State Rights. One of the reporters of the Times saw fit to ridicule the spelling or reading of these resolutions. Now I want to say to the reporter that I suppose that the resolutions were sufficiently intelligible to enable him and his master to understand what they were, and that they did not set very good on their stomachs. I think that when a reporter undertakes to abuse the privileges granted to him by the members of this House, that he had better pick up another customer besides me, or one with less physical ability, unless he weighs a ton, and then he is not obliged to get away with it. I would say that the clerk would be performing his duty much better, in my opinion, and give to the members of this House much better satisfaction, if, when a member was so illiterate as to not spell a word or syllable right, he would have that corrected before it went to those learned gentlemen, the reporters; and I hope hereafter that the clerks who have charge of those documents will do so, instead of trying to make political capital out of it for the Republican Party.

As Mr. Van Steenburgh gives promise of becoming a prominent statesman it will doubtless be interesting to the public to know who he is. The following brief sketch of his political career is taken from the Albany *Evening Journal Almanac*:

"Hiram Van Steenburgh, Democrat, of Catskill. He was born in East Durham, March 10, 1817; is an ice dealer; was formerly a Whig, subsequently a Know Nothing, and was opposed to the war for the Union. He received a vote of 3,142, against 2,212 for Daniel Ingraham, Republican. Vote, in 1868: Democrat, 3,948; Republican, 3,403." S.

The New-York Supervisorship—Mr. Smith's Right to be Legally Tested.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Mr. Foley and his friends had a long interview with Attorney-General Champlain this afternoon, on the subject of the New-York Supervisorship, and finally induced the Attorney-General to agree to sue out a writ of *quo warranto* before the Supreme Court, and test the right of Henry Smith to hold the seat. Senator Mike Norton and Assemblyman Owen Murphy of New-York, gave bonds to indemnify the State for expenses and costs of the suit. Senator Creamer sent a letter by Foley to the Attorney-General, in which he said that his refusal to act in the matter would be disastrous and disgraceful to the dominant party in the State. This will probably dispose of the bill before the Legislature to legalize the election of Mr. Smith, which could hardly have passed the Senate in any event.

Mr. Charles Lamb delivered a lecture on "The Marriage Question," before a large audience, at the Universe Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street, last evening. The lecturer maintained the theory of free love.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A fire broke out yesterday morning on the second floor of No. 351 East Houston-street, occupied by M. Lorenstein, chignon manufacturer, whose loss of $800 is uninsured. J. Falkenstein, manufacturer of bootlegs, on the same floor, lost $200, but is insured for $600 in the Bowery. The building, owned by Samuel Levy, will require $300 for repairs, and is insured for $8,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove.

Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D., delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Venice and the Venetians," at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, last evening. The lecturer gave a brief history of the original founding of the city, and then gave his own impressions of the "City of the Sea" and its inhabitants. The next lecture in the series will be by Rev. Mr. Burchard, on "Wedlock and Women."

The Association for the Prevention of Gambling reports as the results of its labor for last month, as follows: Number of clerks reported for gambling to employers, 41; new members and renewals, 47.

The Union League petition against the appropriation of State moneys to sectarian purposes was largely circulated among the churches last Sunday and Monday for signatures. When filled up it is to be sent to Dr. Peck, of Albany, for presentation to the Legislature.

The Charity Ball, which takes place at the Academy of Music next Thursday evening, promises to be a greater success than ever. We learn that the managers have disposed of nearly all the tickets, and that no pains have been spared to perfect every detail of the affair. The bands of Lander and Grafulla will furnish the music and Delmonico will provide the supper. Prince Arthur is to be there.

Mary Dorgan was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Scott, on the charge of grand larceny from the person of William Daly, No. 337 Ninth-avenue. The prosecutor stated that he was induced to enter a house of ill-fame in Greene-street, and his pocketbook containing $50, was stolen from him by means of the "panel game." The money was found in the possession of the prisoner, who was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Robert Copeland, one of the three men charged with defrauding the Fourth National bank of $7,000 by means of false entries on the part of one of the clerks, was yesterday discharged, the only evidence against him being such as was elicited during the separate examination of Leith and Vettman. Leith has been held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

The Police Commissioners yesterday adopted a rule ordering that hereafter a third conviction of a Policeman for the same offence shall cause immediate dismissal of the offender from the Department.

Mary Ashermann, 25 years of age, a native of Germany, living at No. 77 Allen-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by taking poison. The fact was, however, so soon discovered and antidotes applied that she was placed beyond immediate danger, and subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the apartments of John McAllister, on the second floor of No. 129 Washington-street, caused by children playing with matches. The damage was slight.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 316 East Twenty-fifth-street, by Coroner Schirmer, over the body of Edward McAneany, aged two years, who died from the effects of burns sustained on Monday while playing with matches.

Wm. Peckham, the reputed proprietor of a gambling saloon on the second floor of No. 557 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Captain Jourdan, and arraigned before Justice Dowling on the complaint of William Bell, of No. 47 Amity-street, who accuses him of allowing an unknown man to win a gold watch and a French brilliant ring, valued in all at $50, from him by the game of "euchre." The accused gave bail for examination to-day.

This evening Mr. Wm. Anderson will lecture on "Courtship and Marriage," in the West Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church, near Sixth-avenue.

At a meeting of the Athlete Base Ball Club of this City, held at their club room, at Washington Heights, it was resolved with entire unanimity to disband the organization, and a committee was appointed to settle the affairs of the Club. This association has existed for the past four years, and has maintained a library and reading room for the use of its members.

A general invitation is given to attend the meeting, to be held this evening under the direction of the West Side Association, at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, to consider the following subjects: "Exemption of Bonds and Mortgages from Taxation," "Speedy Completion of Public Improvements," "Rapid Transit," &c. The public being deeply interested in these matters, the meeting will doubtless be fully attended.

The New-York Historical Society held a stated meeting last evening at the Library Rooms, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. In the absence of the President, Mr. E. C. Benedict occupied the chair. After the presentation of several special reports Mr. Wm. P. Prentice read an interesting historical sketch of the Courts of New-York from the earliest times, which was well received by a very respectable sized audience. At the conclusion of Mr. Prentice's reading Mr. Varnum, in a few eloquent words, moved that the reader receive a vote of thanks. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

The Photographical Section of the American Institute meet at Cooper Union last evening, Mr. Bogardus in the chair. Captain Russell related many interesting incidents in his travels along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, from which he has lately returned. He also presented several fine views which he took in that wild section of the country, and called the attention of the meeting to the instrument he took with him, which for convenience and practical use was universally commended.

Company A of Hawkins' Zouave Regiment, sometimes known as the E. A. Kimball Guard, gave an exhibition drill and hop at Apollo Hall last evening. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was very good. The soldiers were dressed in Zouave costume, and appeared to fine advantage, being commanded by Captain A. B. Dobbs and Lieutenant Theodore Betts during the drill. The success of the entertainment was greatly contributed to by Sergeant James E. Husted, Sergeant L. D. Francois and others.

The annual invitation ball to Judge E. J. Shandley, by the Shandley Association, which came off last evening at Irving Hall, was one of the most enjoyable and successful of the season. The festivities opened at 10 o'clock, when the large ballroom was filled to its utmost capacity. The company separated at a late hour this morning, thoroughly satisfied with their evening's enjoyment.

The second annual invitation ball of the "Coggey Association" was held at the National Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, last evening. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was continued up to an advanced hour this morning.

Bayard Taylor will lecture on Saturday evening next at Irving Hall for the benefit of the fund for disabled soldiers and sailors. His subject is "Life in Europe and America."

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Police Justices, yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Legislature to repeal the Special Sessions act, and allow the people to elect their own Justices.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Colonel E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline) lectures to-night at Morrisania. Subject—"The Unhappy Rumseller."

The trial of Jas. Spollan for manslaughter in the third degree, in having caused the death of John Brophy at Upper Tuckahoe, by shooting him with a revolver while engaged in defending himself and wife from an assault committed by the deceased and some companions, was closed at White Plains yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

Margaret Kerrigan was yesterday convicted of stealing five dresses belonging to a lady of Mount Vernon, in whose employ she was, and sent to the State Prison for one year.

Coroner Smith held an inquest yesterday at Penny Bridge, near Tarrytown, on the body of Mrs. Jane Brady aged 56 years, who had died suddenly at her residence the day before. Verdict, death from apoplexy.

BROOKLYN.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 157. Of these only three were from smallpox.

Eleven hundred pupils were enrolled at New Public School No. 30 yesterday morning.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, together with Officers Hudson, Campbell and Aneck, of the Forty-first Precinct, last evening made a descent upon the premises of James Giddins, No. 200 Hudson-avenue, where a disgraceful cock fight was in progress. Mr. Bergh and the officers secured eight cocks and the following persons witnessing the fight: James Newton, James Brown, Peter Harkin, John Riley, John Brennan, Wm. McMahon, Thomas Henry, Daniel McCleary, Martin Randolph, Daniel Foley, Michael Malady, Daniel McGuire, George Belcher. The birds and prisoners were taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station House and locked up to await examination.

On Tuesday afternoon three girls, named Ellen Clements, Ida Clements and Kate M. Smith, were arrested and held for examination before Justice Walsh, for the alleged theft of $70 worth of dress goods from the store of Messrs. Elhinney & Stewart, No. 62 Fulton-street. On searching their place of abode, at No. 51 Talman-street, dry goods, velvets, &c., valued at $250, were found, which it is claimed they have stolen at different times.

Mr. Jacob Morch, jeweler, at No. 165 Grand-street, E. D., yesterday caused the arrest of S. T. Rhyder upon a charge of retaining $800, the value of a lot of meerschaum pipes which he had taken to sell for Morch. He will be examined before Justice Voorhees to-day.

Harry Martin, a young man, was last evening arrested and locked up to await examination upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. On his person was found a certificate stating that he was authorized to collect funds for the relief of one William Kohn, who had been run over, and was with a large family in destitute circumstances. The certificate was signed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Frederick A. Massey, J. Prior Rorke, and others, in sums ranging from $5 to $25.

LONG ISLAND.

Suits are being commenced against delinquent subscribers to the stock of the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railway Company. Quite a number of judgments have been obtained so far, and no little excitement is noticeable among those interested, many of whom contend that by reason of failure on the part of the Company to carry out all their promises made while soliciting subscriptions, the subscribers are not bound to take and pay for the stock.

A girl named Carrie Barnum was arrested at Riverhead a few days since, and brought before Justice Griffin, charged with stealing a valuable shawl from Mrs. Benjamin. She was found guilty and sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

Great fears are entertained among the fruit growers of Long Island that the continued mild weather has destroyed the coming fruit crop. Many of the trees are budding, and some have blossomed, and horticulturists say that when the cold does come it will destroy the germ.

The cases of smallpox at Hunter's Point seem to be on the decrease, and there is little cause to apprehend its further spread, unless it is again imported from New-York. There is said to be but one serious case now at the Point, that of Mr. Armstrong, who lives in Fifth-street, near the East River. The reported resignation of a teacher in the public school for fear of contagion was incorrect—the resignation being due to other circumstances.

A blacksmith in the employment of E. Tilton, of Astoria, fell dead while in the act of shoeing a horse, Monday. The cause of death is attributed to heart disease.

NEW-JERSEY.

A boy named John O'Neill was yesterday held by Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, for examination on a charge of having fired stables kept by Mr. James Kellern, on South Seventh-street, in Jersey City. The flames were easily extinguished. O'Neill, with some companions, had, according to the evidence, started the fire which ignited the stables, only to roast potatoes.

Michael Daly, a fireman on the steamer *Columbia*, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, in Jersey City, on a charge of having threatened to take the life of Officer Mahon with a knife. The officer had remonstrated with him for cutting the seats upon one of the ferry boats, and this had angered him.

During the month of January there were 166 commitments to the Jersey City Prison, of which three were for highway robbery, six were for arson, and one for stabbing.

The report of Chief Robinson, of the Hudson City Police force, shows that during the quarter ending yesterday 185 arrests were made by members of his force. Of these two were for burglary, ten for theft, and two for wife beating.

A new hall was dedicated at Hackettstown, on Monday night, by the members of Musconetcony Lodge of Odd Fellows. Deputy Grand Master G. W. Hubbard officiated.

The Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent.

A new schoolhouse was dedicated at Maplewood, near Newark, on Monday evening. It cost $6,500.

Yesterday Detective Doughty, of Newark, arrested a man named Jas. Brady, on a charge of being one of a gang who waylaid and robbed a Mr. Lunn, about three months since.

A call has been issued for a meeting to organize a Woman's Suffrage Association of Essex County. Ex-Mayor Peddie, Mayor Ricon and ex-Congressman Halsey are participants in the movement.

A committee of five has been appointed by the property holders of Newark to go to Trenton and use their efforts in defeating the bill establishing a park.

An insane Frenchman, while being temporarily confined in the Elizabeth Almshouse a night or two ago, fired the building, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was sustained. He has since been removed to Trenton.

On Monday night a man named Louis Raesk was arrested in Elizabeth for being drunk and disorderly, and while being taken to the Station House his horse and wagon were driven away by two young bloods, who abandoned them at the Newark Depot, when instantly a train came up and the horse was killed and the wagon demolished.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S.	Cloudy	27
Halifax	E.	Snowing	22
Portland	N. N. E.	Snowing	19
Boston	N. W.	Snowing	33
New-York	N. W.	Cloudy	34
Philadelphia	N. W.	Cloudy	35
Wilmington, Del	N. W.	Cloudy	36
Washington	N. W.	Clear	38
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Clear	43
Richmond	N.	Clear	42
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	50
Savannah	N. N. W.	Clear	51
Augusta, Ga	W.	Clear	49
Oswego	W.	Clear	28
Buffalo	N.	Clear	26
Pittsburg	S. W.	Snowing	34
Chicago	W.	Foggy	26
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	28
Mobile	W.	Clear	42
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	50
Key West	N.	Cloudy	71
Havana	N. W.	Raining	76

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 1—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities opened quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 87; 1867, 86⅛; Ten-Forties, 84½. Stocks dull; Erie Railway Shares, 21¼; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@31s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 1—2:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities easier; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86. Erie Railway Shares, 20⅜; Illinois Centrals, 103¼.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 1.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 92 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—2:30 P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is dull. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. ⅌ cental for California White; 7s. 8d.@7s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 5d.@8s. 6d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 20,000 quarters, all of which is American. Flour, 20s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 13s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Feb. 1.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 1.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady at 60¼f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 1.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm and unchanged.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 65c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 1.—Petroleum closed flat at 60¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Feb. 1.—Cotton closed quiet on the spot and to arrive.

LONDON, Feb. 1—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 86⅞ for the issue of 1862; 86⅛ for the issue of 1865, and 85⅞ for the issue of 1867; Ten-forties, 84½. Stocks closed dull; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 103¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed irregular; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

LONDON, Feb. 1—4:30 P. M.—Linseed Oil, £31 ⅌ ton. Tallow, 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Exchange on the United States, 60 days' sight in currency, 16@17 ⅌ cent. discount; do., short sight, 16@15 ⅌ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR in fair demand at $3 60@$5 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at 87½c.@88c.; No. 2, 81c.; in the afternoon unsettled at 81½c., cash; 82½c., seller March. CORN—Old lower at 70½c.@71c. for Regular No. 2; in the afternoon, No. 2 was dull at 71c. OATS active and higher at 38½c.@38¾c. for No. 2. RYE firm at 68c. for No. 2. BARLEY inactive and nominal; No. 2, 70@75c. HIGHWINES firm at 92c. Mess PORK fairly active at a decline of 25c.; sales at $25 75 cash; $26 25 buyer; $25 75 seller February; $26@$26 25 seller March. LARD steady and in fair demand at 15c., cash; 15½c. seller last half of March. Sweet-Pickled HAMS, 12½c. Dry-Salted SHOULDERS, 10c., loose. Dressed HOGS steady at $10 25. Live HOGS dull and lower at $9 70@$9 15 for Fair to Good Shipping lots. CATTLE dull and weak at $4 50@$5 95 for Cows and light Steers; $6 50@$7 12½ for Good to Choice; $7 62½@$7 75 for Extra Prime Shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON declining; sales at 24c.@24½c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and firmer; Superfine, $4 25@$4 40; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 37½; Family, $6@$7 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN—Best grades advanced 1c.@2c.; Mixed, in bulk, 62c.@70c.; Mixed and Yellow, sacked, 75c.@77c.; White, 80c.@85c. OATS firmer at 48c.@49c., in bulk; 50c.@55c., sacked. BARLEY unchanged. RYE declining; sales at 75c.@80c. WHISKY dull at 93c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK $27 25@$27 50. Dry-salted Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Ribs, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD nominal. CATTLE steady at $4 50@$8 50. HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 9,500 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 1,400 bushels.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—FLOUR inactive. WHEAT very dull; sales 800 bushels White Michigan at $1 40; 700 bushels Milwaukee Spring at $1 12 in lots. CORN dull; Old nominal at 85c.; two cars of New Ohio sold at 79c. on the track. OATS neglected and held at 50c. in store. RYE entirely nominal. BARLEY easy and quiet; sales of two cars Four-rowed Canada at 85c. on the track; 2,000 bushels do. at 80c. in store; inferior State offered at 80c. PEAS inactive and offered at about 85c. MILLFEED easy and in fair demand. PORK easier; Mess, $27 for heavy. LARD, 17c. HIGHWINES retailing at $1.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1.—FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. COTTON dull and ½c. lower; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c. TOBACCO firm, with a good demand; sales 71 hhds. at $6@$24. WHISKY dull and drooping. Live HOGS dull and lower at $8 75@$9 50. Dressed HOGS dull and unsettled. Mess PORK offered at $26 50, with no buyers. Bulk MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Sides, 14c.@14½c. BACON offered at 12½c.@15¾c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 14c.; demand light. LARD offered at 15½c. for Steam; 16c.@16½c. for Kettle; very little demand. Green MEATS, 10c. for Shoulders; 12c. for Sides; 14c. for Hams. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying, par selling.

OSWEGO, Feb. 1.—FLOUR steady, with a fair demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White, and $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; small sales of White Genesee at $1 45. CORN steady but quiet at $1 05. BARLEY held at $1 63 for prime up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for Bolted and $2 15 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ⅌ ton as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—COTTON—Stock scarce, but prices unchanged. FLOUR extremely quiet; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 62½@$4 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 62½; Indiana and Ohio, $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 23@$1 26. RYE—Nothing doing. CORN less active; New Yellow, 85c.@91½c. OATS dull at 53c.@56c. PETROLEUM—Refining declined at 29½c.@30c.; Crude unchanged. COFFEE scarce; Rio, 14½c.@17c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS inactive. Mess PORK, $28. LARD, 16¾c.@17½c. WHISKY steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Feb. 1.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer; Amber Michigan, $1 40½; No. 1 Red, $1; No. 2 Red, $1 02 bid. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS nominal. No. 2 held at 45c.; No. 1 held at 50c. Dressed HOGS; $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 35,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats, 11,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. GRAIN IN STORE—390,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 72,000 bushels Oats, 41,000 bushels Barley.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 1.—Beef CATTLE, receipts, 708 head. Prices are generally unchanged; sales of Extra at $12 50@$13; First quality, $11 50@$12 25; Second quality, $10 25@$11; Third quality, $7 50@$10. SHEEP and LAMBS—receipts, 3,466 head. With a less number of arrivals there is an improvement in prices of ½c. ⅌ lb. Sheep were in demand; sales in lots at $2 50@$4 50 each. Spring Lambs, $5@$7 75.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—WHEAT quiet and dull. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. CORN dull and nominal in value. BARLEY still moves off slowly, with further sales of four car loads of Canada West on private terms, and 45 bushels two-rowed State, in bags, at 80c. OATS steady, with sales of 4,000 bushels at 50c., in bulk at the Susquehanna Depot; 55c. on the Central Railroad platform, and 56c. in bags.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—TOBACCO active; sales 236 hhds. at $5@$7 for Trash and Lugs; $8@$13 75 for low to good Henderson County Leaf. COTTON dull; sales 20 bales Low Middling at 23¼. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Ribs, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. LARD, 17c. for tierce. HAMS quiet at 19c. for packing. WHISKY, 95c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—COTTON dull; Middlings nominally at 25c.@25¼c. FLOUR more active but prices entirely unchanged. WHEAT steady; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 40. CORN—White, $1@$1 03; Yellow, 93c.@94c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE nominally at 95c. PROVISIONS unchanged in every respect. WHISKY, 98c.@99c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at 86½c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 40c. for No. 2. CORN declining; New, 57½c. RYE nominal. Dressed HOGS heavy at $9 50@$10. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Feb. 1.—WHEAT easier; Extra White, $1 19@$1 20; No. 1 White, $1 11. OATS heavy at 45. BARLEY, $1 75 ⅌ cental. Dressed HOGS, $10 25@$10 75.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—COTTON easier at 24½c.@24¾c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 25. CORN, 92c. OATS, 68c. LARD, 17c.@18c. PORK, $28. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 15½c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—WHEAT, OATS, CORN—Nothing doing. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Sixes, Third Issue, 107½. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½. Reading Railroad, 47⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 121¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 2	New-York	Bremen.
Russia	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Feb. 5	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Feb. 5	New-York	Havre.
City of London	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Cleopatra	Feb. 2	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Feb. 3	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncy	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Mexico, *via* Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Cleopatra*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado*, at 6 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M.; supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M. For France, *via* Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 1—*In steamship Allemannia, for Hamburg.*—E. Bunker, G. Bunker and 2 sons, W. A. Ellery, Sig. Rothschild, S. Goldstein, Adam Muller, H. von Breich, H. Lubrecht, M. De Girardin, Max Powell, lady and infant, Carl Winter, Albert Moller, Franz Schlegel, Mrs Mary Wogler, Jacob Martindale, Chas. Ochus, Mrs. M. Taylor, Math. Marner, Chas. Ebeling, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 1—*In steamship Bellona, from London, &c.*—Paul Benner, Miss H. Gowan, Caleb Gowan, F. Schultz, Jane Nel, Jane Keene, Anna M. Strong.

FEB. 1—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Betts, Miss Betts, Miss S. Betts, Mrs. John W. Smyth, F. Hemaley, F. Kennedy, Alex. Pagester, Mr. Barker, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Wall and son, Wm. Barbour, Alex. Joyce, C. H. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, Miss Cath. Adams, Wm. Miller, Robt. Muckle, Owen Sheridan, F. H. Trevetheck, Karl Boyer, Rev. S. J. Walsh, Captain Chalmers, Jos. Loohmer, Wm. Schmidtmann, Ed. Krey, Mr. and Mrs John A. Pilver, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. D. Nairne, E. Davies, E. Marcus, H. Smedley, Eugene Downing, Mrs. Ross.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah.—D. W. Kissam, Jas. Moss, H. Mayer, Saml. Rogers, G. Winslow, Geo. Rice, O. P. Reed, S. W. Shumway, Frank Fitzgerald, Miss H. Brown.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets..... 5 19 | Moon sets.. 7 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 11 | Gov. Island. 10 00 | Hell Gate..11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Brunette, Doane, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard.

Barks Rambler, Munro, Matanzas, J. A. Hersey; Scottish Bride, (Br.,) Allen, Marseilles, via Philadelphia, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brigs Stadt Basel, (N. G.,) Wallgraf, Cork for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Elwood, Marseilles, Jas. Henry.

Schrs. Keokuk, Gates, Arroyo, Simpson & Clapp; Phebe, Hewitt, Havana, B. J. Wenberg; Jos. Segar, Ellis, Matanzas, B. P. Sherman; General Putnam, Knighton, St. Andrews, J. Eneas; Leader, (Br.,) Reid, Liverpool, G. F. Bulley; Wellington, (Br.,) Eagle, Wolfville, D. R. De Wolf; Margaret Plater, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del.; Matoaka, Fooks, Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; E. S. Bushnell, Mayo, Elizabethport, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.) Coach, London Jan. 2, Havre 5th, and Falmouth 13th, with mdse and 141 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had heavy weather throughout the passage; off George's Banks, during a very heavy westerly gale, carried away maintopmast.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Jan. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 24, [illegible] Fastnet, passed steamship Nebraska, hence for Liverpool; 29th, lat. 42 12, lon. 55 40, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; 31st, 410 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed a National steamer, bound E. The C. of L. brings 200 passengers.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship General Sedgwick, Gates, New-Orleans Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Brig Ann McRae, Syperick, of and from St. Johns, N. F., 34 ds., with fish and oil to R. P. Currie.

Schr. Emma F. Law, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Thompson, Grand Cayman Jan. 14, via Delaware Breakwater 30th, with logwood, &c., to G. Wessels. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. T. J. Trafton, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Tapley, Charleston 8 ds., with mdse. for Boston. Jan. 25, off Hatteras, encountered a heavy gale from S. S. E., during which lost jibboom.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Burrows, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores for Providence.

Schr. Samuel Fish, Steele, Richmond, Va., 3 ds., with mdse. for Yarmouth, Me.

Schr. Carleton, Thomas, Grand Menan 11 ds., with 400 bbls. frozen herring to Franklin Thomas.

Schr. Sardinian, Keniston, Washington, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Pressy, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Waterloo, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. B. Hopkins, Rich, Norfolk, Va., with oysters.

Schr. Matanzas, Brayton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Avery, Harris, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Tabiltha & Hannah, Deming, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Brandywine, Adams, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Baxter, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Elm City, Munson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Lindsay, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Maul, Brewster, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bodabedec, Hix, Dix Island 8 ds., with granite to P. Dixon.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Bullock, 15 ds., with staves to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Jones, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Henry, White, Norwalk.

Schr. Willie & Mary, Simons, Greenwich.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Glenwood.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Allemannia, for Hamburg; Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; ship Charles H. Marshall, for Liverpool; Freedom, for London; bark Embla, for Rotterdam; brigs Alice, for Port-au-Prince; Helen O. Phinny, for Cardenas; Charles Albert, for Quantanamo; Emma L. Hall, for Sagua; schr. Charlie Cobb, for Port-au-Prince; M. H. Stockham, for Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The steamers Etna and Ashland sailed to-day for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 1.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Italia, from Ponce; Harry, from Matanzas.

Passed out—Bark Arthur Kinsman, for Cuba; ship Annapolis, for Liverpool; brigs Redo, for Porto Rico; Norma, for Havre; Concord, for Cuba.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 29, P. M.—Arr. schr. Nellie Brown, Elizabethport, for Boston; Eagle, Jacksonville 10 ds., for do.

30th, A. M.—Arr. brig David Owen, Cordiz 35 ds., for Gloucester for orders; schr. Loo Choo, New-York, for Boston; came off the Marine Railway on Saturday. On Saturday night, during a heavy squall from the northwest, dragged both anchors and went ashore on the east side of the harbor. She is full of water, and will have to dischg. her cargo before she can be taken off.

P. M.—Arr. brig Marion, (Br.,) for Boston; schr. Falco, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. schrs. Oliver Ames, C. F. Mayo, L. A. Dannenhaven, L. M. Jenkins, R. L. Tay, Dictator, Benj. S. Wright, Nellie Brown, and Eagle.

31st, A. M.—Arr. brig Eagle, (Br.,) Port-au-Prince 16 ds., for Boston; left at Port-au-Prince, brigs Henry & Louise, of New-York; Oliver Cutts, for New-York; brig Orion sld. on the 13th inst.

Also arr. schrs. Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.; brig Oliver, Boston, for New-York.

The schr. Loo Choo, ashore on the east side of the harbor, was started off about fifteen feet last evening. A part of her cargo has been landed in good order.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The ship Melbourne, from London, bound to Savannah, has put back to Falmouth leaky.

The ship Lady Cartier, from Shields, bound to New-Orleans, is at Falmouth with six feet of water in her hold.

The ship Pocahontas, Captain Howes, from Liverpool, bound to San Francisco, has put back to the former port damaged by a collision.

MIDLAND BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF A

RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD

extends from New-York City to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario, a distance of 400 miles, including branches. The line is completed about 150 miles from Oswego, and regular trains running daily. Rapid progress is making in the balance of the line, and the entire work will be completed at the earliest practicable period.

SAFETY OF THE BONDS.

There is no railroad bond offered upon the New-York market which so clearly combines the elements of PERFECT SECURITY and a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST as this; in proof of which assertion the following simple facts are presented:

1. THE LOCATION OF THE ROAD, stretching from the City of New-York, across the Northern part of New-Jersey and the rich and populous MIDLAND COUNTIES OF NEW-YORK STATE to the nearest port on the great Lakes, is such, that it must command a large through and local traffic from the moment it is opened. The route from New-York to Buffalo will be shortened seventy miles, and to Oswego forty-five miles.

2. THE COST OF BUILDING THE ROAD is about $40,000 per mile, and $20,000 of that amount is necessarily furnished by stock subscription before a dollar is used from the sale of bonds, since the issue of the latter is positively limited to $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

OVER $6,000,000 have already been paid in on stock subscriptions.

3. The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

4. THE TOTAL INTEREST LIABILITY of this great through route of railway between the Lakes and the Atlantic coast, 400 miles in length, will thus be only $560,000 per annum after the whole line is completed. On the most moderate calculations the average EARNINGS OF A SINGLE MONTH would far exceed this sum.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States Income tax, and this with gold at 120 is equal to about 8⅖ PER CENT. A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have 25 years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven Per Cent. Interest in gold, free of Income Tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

REMOVAL.

ABBATT & MOORE

Have removed their CLOTHING WAREHOUSE FROM NO. 507 BROADWAY TO No. 9 BREVOORT-PLACE, 10TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE City of Montgomery, capital of the State of Alabama, at 80 per cent. and accrued interest.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., eighteen years to run, bearing interest at eight (8) per cent., with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These bonds ($500,000,) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security, and very desirable for investors.

Further particulars may be had of HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1870.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan 1, 1869		$10,613,474 42
RECEIPTS.		
Amount of Premiums and Policy Fees	$5,104,640 99	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c	870,157 40	5,974,798 39
		$16,588,272 84
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death..$767,683 19 Less received from reinsurance..9,579 12	$758,104 07	
Purchased Policies and Annuities	244,890 00	
Dividends to policy holders	1,535,399 11	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	681,324 42	
Advertising and physicians' fees	92,269 16	
Office and law expenses, salaries, printing, taxes, revenue stamps and reinsurance	250,724 73	$3,562,711 61
Total		$13,025,561 23
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company	$839,090 61	
Invested in United States Stocks (market value, $2,543,280,) cost	2,261,037 49	
Invested in New-York City banks stock, (market value, $48,589,) cost	41,549 00	
Invested in New-York State and other stocks, (market value, $1,637,465,) cost	1,624,384 11	
Real estate in the City of New-York	1,545,537 17	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $10,156,400; buildings thereon insured for $4,231,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	4,570,400 00	
Loans on existing policies	916,859 35	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1 1870	628,156 92	
Premiums on policies in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	533,218 81	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1870	65,327 77	$13,025,561 23
Add— Excess of market value of securities over cost		302,363 46
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1870		$13,327,924 69
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1870	$167,000 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting Proof, &c	66,500 00	
Deposit for Minors	142 88	
Amount reserved for Reinsurance on existing Policies, insuring $101,151,186 15, participating Insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium, $969,725 65; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle	11,213,812 96	
Return Premium 1869 and prior thereto, payable during the year	209,718 07	$11,657,173 91
Divisible Surplus		$1,670,750 72

During the year 10,717 Policies have been issued, insuring $34,446,353 03.

From the undivided surplus of $1,670,750 72 the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, WM. A. BOOTH, DAVID DOWS, GEORGE A. OSGOOD, ISAAC C. KENDALL, HENRY BOWERS, WILLIAM H. BEERS, CHAS. L. ANTHONY, DANIEL S. MILLER, SANFORD COBB, HENRY K. BOGERT, EDWARD MARTIN, JOHN MAIRS, EDWIN HOYT, WM. H. APPLETON, LEWIS F. BATTELLE, ROBERT B. COLLINS, H. B. CLAFLIN, WILLIAM BARTON.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.

CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest

IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company,

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others.

RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

No more of those cubeb things.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.